The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Messenger Dispatched to Fort Pickens.

NO COLLISION APPREHENDED.

Amicable Relations Between Major Anderson and the Charlestonians.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debate in the Senate Relative to the Seceding Senators.

Bold and Forcible Speech of Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, in the House.

Important Proceedings of the Georgia Convention.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Seizure of Arms in New-York Destined for Alabama.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER.

Col. HAYNE is still on his oars. He dines to-day with Mr. SLIDELL, who gives a large dinner party to seceding and other Senators. He received a telegram from Gov PICKENS, to day, saying that the most amicable relations were existing with Major ANDERSON, who obtains fresh supplies daily from Charleston market.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The President dispatched a special messenger to Pensacola, last evening, with instructions to Federal officers to allow a collision under no possible circumstances, unless actually attacked. A telegram was also sent to the same effect.

Secretary HOLT thinks that perfect arrangements now exist to prevent a collision, and the public need apprehend no violation of peace.

The officer previously sent to Fort Pickens as special messenger, returned this afternoon, and gives a gloomy account of the progress of the revolution and his arrest by State authority and detention until he agreed to return with his dispatches.

STOPPING THE MAILS.

The proposition authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, will pass when brought to vote. The measure is said to have been recommended by acting Postmaster-General HORATIO KING.

CHANCES OF COMPROMISE.

Conservative Southern men express indignation at Senator MASON's taunt at Mr. CAMERON, when the latter declared his willingness to support CRITTENDEN's resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, I learn, says privately that he has had no hope for the Union since Virginia entered the lists; while she presents the issue which will control the Border Slave States, he fears her basis of settlement will be rejected by Northern Border States, and disunion will follow.

DEAN RICHMOND reports that New-York will have delegates here by the 4th of February, to confer with those from Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR FITZPATRICK.

An affecting parting took place to-day between the President and Senator FITZPATRICK. The former said: "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displeased both. I feel isolated in the world."

Mr. BUCHANAN had an interview with some old personal friends from Pennsylvania, yesterday, and, in the course of the conversation, assured them that nothing should be done during his term of office towards breaking up or interrupting the Federal Government, which it is in his power to prevent, even if the whole force of the Government has to be brought to bear upon it; nor will he recede from or change his present policy.

Senator DAVIS leaves in the morning for Mississippi.

THE KANSAS BILL.

The impression among Republicans is, that the House had better concur in the Senate amendment to the bill for the admission of Kansas, which will probably be done on Monday next. It is not probable that the President will retain Judge PETIT under its provisions.

THE SECEDING SENATORS.

Much interest is expressed in the Senate discussion to-day in regard to the question whether the Senators from the seceding States who yesterday withdrew, are still members of that body. The chances are that the decision will ultimately be that they resigned by their public announcement of withdrawal. This, however, does not involve the admission that their States are out of the Union, but only that the Senators have abandoned the Senatorial office, which the States may fill again to-morrow, if they choose.

ARMS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Suspicions have been excited in official circles here relative to the manufacturing at Chicopee, or elsewhere in Massachusetts, of a battery of James' rifled cannon for South Carolina, and believed to be designed for the reduction of Fort Sumter. Measures will be adopted to verify the facts, and arrest the treasonable work.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The exposure in the TIMES of the conduct of certain parties in this city who are furnishing arms to seceding States has struck consternation among them, and has smoked one of their number out at last. Col DYER, of Chicago, has, according to one of your cotemporaries, authorized a denial of the statement that he was selling arms to Mississippi or purchasing for her; but he acknowledges that he is purchasing for himself.

If Col. DYER will investigate, he will find that the TIMES—the only paper which exposed this scheme—never named him as the party who was doing anything of the kind, and yet he appropriates the rebuke all to himself and acknowledges one-half the charge. Undoubtedly he *is* buying arms for himself, but he probably will not authorize the statement that he expects to use ten thousand rifles on his own account, nor that he is not recently from Mississippi himself, and has communicated with persons recently in that State concerning the purchase of arms.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

All reliable advices from Maryland agree that the loyalty of that State to the Union is now definitely settled. Union men at Baltimore are solicitous that Mr. LINCOLN should halt temporarily in that city on his way to Washington, that they may have an opportunity to redeem the city from the suspicion that he is in danger there. Many of the best citizens pledge their lives that he shall receive every civility and attention.

Advices from Culpepper, Virginia, heretofore considered a strong secession district, indicate that the Union men will carry their delegate to the Convention by a large majority.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. BINGHAM's speech in the House to-day was, as anticipated, a strong Union and coercion speech, and an able judicial argument. He was followed by CLEMENS, of Virginia, who made a Union speech, which completely overwhelmed and stunned the Secessionists. He, of course, treated the Republicans to a Democrat's opinion of that party, and paid his respects to the Abolitionists in strong terms of denunciation, but when he attacked secession and showed his own section the disasters to them, and the loss consequent upon dissolution and the formation of two separate Confederacies, there was an intense excitement on the Democratic side. In the midst of this, his hour expired, and upon an attempt to extend his time, a boisterous scene ensued, which at one time threatened a row. MARTIN, of Virginia, and RUST, of Arkansas, attacked CLEMENS bitterly, in violation of the rules and orders of the House. MARTIN said: "Let him go on with his treason; we will teach the traitor when he gets to Virginia." LOGAN, of Illinois, replied: "If his speech is treason, there is no man in Virginia who can answer it." FOULK, of Illinois, insisted upon CLEMENS going on. RUST and HINDMAN, of Arkansas, declared he should not, and upon an attempt being made to give him leave, first the Southern men very discourteously refused it. Their excited behavior showed that he had told the truth and touched them to the quick. WASHBURN, of Illinois, followed in an able speech.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A canvass of the Republican side of the House was taken to-day, and eighty-two members expressed their determined opposition to all compromises under menace, as tending to demoralize the Government and establish the Mexican rule, in the United States, of rebellion against the will of the majority legally expressed. They pronounced, under present circumstances at least, against amendments to the Constitution, or the establishment of more slave territory, or the unsolicited admission of Slave States. In this expression the eighty-two are unanimous. About a dozen Republicans from various States declined to state at present how far they would go.

THE TREASURY.

The amount of money asked for by Gen. DIX to put the Treasury upon a proper basis has surprised no one. It is stated upon good authority that COBB has diminished in some way the Treasury between four and five millions more than his last report demonstrated. It is thought by many that this money has gone to aid the Southern Secessionists in their treasonable schemes.

THE BOND ROBBERY.

The purport of BAILEY's testimony before the Bond Investigating Committee is not known, as the most absolute secrecy is maintained as to the transactions of the Committee; but it is undoubted that he will not reveal the secrets which he has professed to be possessed of concerning still more glaring frauds in the Departments.

HOSPITALITY OF THE CHARLESTONIANS.

There is a good deal of growling among Maryland men about the treatment at Charleston, S. C., of a gentleman who went there last week on legitimate business, involving money transactions, who was compelled to walk the streets all night, because no one would give him shelter, and to leave town the next day, in consequence of a warning received from some "Committee of Safety," who ordered him to do so. The gentleman is the son of one of the wealthiest slave-owners in Maryland, and is, I believe, possessed of some of the "property" himself. The reason of his expulsion from the "independent State of South Carolina" was that he hailed from Philadelphia, where he has law partners, who constitute one of the most respectable firms in that city. This may be regarded as a fair specimen of the freedom and liberty for which South Carolina has seceded from the Union. The facts cannot be successfully controverted.

LOUISIANA AND THE SUGAR DUTY.

If Louisiana follows the lead of her Senators, and declares herself out of the Union, it is probable that Congress will immediately pass an act repealing all duties on imported sugars. These duties, levied for the protection of that State, are very onerous, and their repeal would be hailed with joy by the great body of Free States, and especially by the Northwest.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The number of resignations in every department of Government is very much exaggerated by Secessionists and sensation news-mongers. It is ascertained beyond contravention that the number of resignations in all the Departments thus far only exceed by a trifle the number at the close of each Administration, when its politics and policy were to be reversed. These stories are originated to give strength to secession and increase the "scare."

THE CASE OF CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, late Commander of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, will probably be deprived of the ceremony of a court-martial, and be summarily stricken from the roll of the Navy without trial, after the manner of Gen. JACKSON in the case of Col. GATES. This will, of course, be very unsatisfactory to Capt. ARMSTRONG, who will, undoubtedly, seek a trial according to the regulations, where he will attempt to defend himself, and bring out some new incidents of the secession scheme.

DISPENSING OFFICES.

It is understood that an association is in existence in this city in which individuals from several States are concerned, without distinction of party, for the purpose of dispensing offices under the new Administration, for which, of course, they expect to be paid and reap a rich harvest. This amalgamated political broker-shop and black-mailing engine should be exposed at once, and receive the stamp of condemnation from every honorable Republican.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Secretary DIX to-day communicated to the House an important document in reply to a call from Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It gives:

First—The amount of the public debt, and a detailed description of the different kinds of debt.

Second—The amount and details of the floating debt and unpaid balances and claims.

Third—The amount of acceptances and other acknowledgments of debts by the different Departments of the Government.

Fourth—The facts connected with the recent sales of Treasury Notes.

Fifth—The amount required to pay the public dues accruing prior to the 1st of July next, and in this connection the estimated amount of revenue from duties and imports, the public lands, and miscellaneous sources up to that date.

He estimates the amount necessary prior to July 1, next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000,000. He then suggests measures to raise this money, and, among other means, refers to the surplus revenue deposited with the States in 1836 as a specific fund, which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the Treasury at this time.

The Navy Department has received the resignation of Commander FARRAND, who was attached to the Pensacola Navy-yard, and who was among those who, in the name of Florida, demanded its surrender, and also that of Lieut. RENSHAW, who gave the orders to haul down the flag of the Union. These resignations were accepted before it was known to the Department what part they had acted in these proceedings. Lieut. EGGLESTON, attached to the steamer *Wyandotte*, which is in that vicinity, has also forwarded his resignation, which has been accepted.

The story that the President Elect is coming to Washington in the earlier part of February, and that he will be the guest of Senator TRUMBULL, is not well founded.

While a derrick was in use on the dome of the Capital this morning, the main shaft broke, the falling timber materially damaging a portion of the cornice of the iron dome, and injuring several workmen, one of them seriously.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

Secretary FLOYD boasted in his Richmond speech that he had supplied the public arsenals of the South with arms as a precautionary measure; but he failed to state what provision he had made, at the expense of the Government he betrayed, for his own private equipment. The fact has been ascertained that two splendid pieces, imported or manufactured at the expense of the War Department, disappeared simultaneously with the departure of the late Secretary, and it remains to be seen whether that functionary has carried them away by mistake, or whether some subordinate has stolen them. Imputations of the grossest character are freely indulged in by military men here, which I hesitate to repeat. It is rumored that the matter is before the Grand Jury, and if that rumor turns out to be true, it is to be hoped that the purloiner may be brought to justice.

Among the missing pieces are a double-barrel shotgun of RICHARDS' best, imported from England by order of Secretary FLOYD, at a cost of $215, exclusive of duties, and a double-barrel rifle, which FLOYD had made for himself at Harper's Ferry. One of similar pattern was made at Springfield for his Chief Clerk and Lieut.-Gen. DRINKARD, who probably retains it in his possession in a state of armed neutrality.

By the way the new Secretary of War, Mr. HOLT, owes it to his own reputation to have this accomplice of FLOYD removed. FLOYD's friends here have habitually defended his reputation at the expense of his Chief Clerk, and this fact alone should put an honest successor on his guard.

There is no sort of doubt that the above named public property has disappeared. It is not for me to indorse the sweeping and confident assertions of military men, who charge the retiring Secretary with having appropriated them to his own use. These elegantly mounted and finished pieces were doubtless intended as ornamental rather than useful appurtenances of the War Department, and it is not impossible that FLOYD, who has seceded from the Union, may expect to be called to the administration of the military department of the Southern Confederacy, and, of course, it would be nice to have the Southern War-office set off and embellished with such beautiful specimens of arms. If his ambitious aspirations are gratified, he will, no doubt, decorate the halls and corridors of the department building with the English-made shot-gun, and the American-made rifle, as trophies *stolen* from the enemy. I reject the idea current in military circles, that Mr. FLOYD will carry the trophies to his own home. His magnanimous distribution of United States muskets, by wholesale shipment to the Southern States, forbids the idea that he acts on such narrow and mercenary grounds, as it regards the stealing of arms. His pecuniary drafts upon the public till were on too large a scale to warrant the suspicion that he would descend to *petty* larceny.

The resignation of PHILIP CLAYTON, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was well. It would have been better if he had gone with COBB. He was a roystering Secessionist when COBB only whispered his treasonable intent into the ears of his friends.

There are two other men here who ought not longer to be intrusted with the administration of laws to which their hearts no longer owe allegiance. The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. HILLYER, is said to be an amiable gentleman, but he is at the same time an avowed enemy of the Government of the United States. He is a thorough-going Secessionist, and it was through him that the schemes of the Disunionists leaked out before the election. He has no hesitation in avowing his cordial sympathy with them, and should therefore either resign or be ejected from office. The law-officer of the exchequer should at all times be loyal and patriotic, as well as honest; and especially is this true at a time like the present, which tries the integrity and fidelity of public men to their utmost tension.

But there remains another functionary in office, whose position calls for the very highest integrity and patriotism, as well as pecuniary ability and responsibility. I allude to Mr. PRICE, of Missouri, who, notwithstanding his avowed sympathy with the Disunionists, is permitted to hold the keys of the Treasury. He has for months been an out-spoken Disunionist, and doubtless owes his place at the hands of COBB to his known sympathy with Southern treason. He has avowed his purpose to leave Missouri unless she leaves the Union. Then by all means he should resign or be removed without delay. Why is he retained? Why is the office of Treasurer suffered to remain one hour in the hands of a man who deserts the Government to which he has sworn allegiance and who is devoted heart and soul to the cause of the rebels and traitors who are endeavoring to overthrow it? The Administration cannot plead ignorance of his sentiments. They are notorious. Was there ever such infatuation as this cowardly deference to traitors betrays? Will the President continue to wring his hands and wish himself at the bottom of the Potomac, while he weakly suffers the abettors of treason to feed at the public crib, and to keep its keys?

I understand that Capt. NORTHROP, of the Dragoon Corps, has resided in Charleston and practiced medicine for fifteen years past, though still retaining his position in the United States Army. The oldest inhabitants scarcely know him except as Dr. NORTHROP, and little dream that he is constantly drawing pay as a bold dragoon in the United States service. In the general wreck of Constitutions and crush of laws, he alone is faithful among the faithless; and South Carolina now being out of the Union, as she understands it, who knows but that the inevitable NORTHROP may become Surgeon-General to the Southern Army while drawing pay as a United States Dragoon? At any rate, in that event, he can allege that he is serving his country by drawing the blood of its enemies; and if his skill in surgery be no greater than his skill in dragooning, he will doubtless serve it more effectively than in the exercise of his legitimate functions. The case is a singular one, and illustrates the folly of our military codes.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has gone South. There is no doubt that he has been offered the command of the Southern Army; and it is equally well understood that he is in a state of mind bordering on despair. He seems to be the only rational man among the Secessionists, and clearly comprehends the terrible fate which must befal the South in the event of a conflict with the General Government. He does not disguise his gloomy apprehensions from his friends; and his only remaining hope is that war may be prevented and the Union reconstructed. Mr. DAVIS was a fiery Secessionist ten years ago, but gradually the fires have died out, until his intelligent mind is left free to comprehend the perilous position to which the South, with its institution of Slavery, has been brought by the madness of her sons.

Under the circumstances attending the exit of FLOYD from office, and in view of the recent shameless appeal by Ex-Lieut. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, to Southern naval officers to steal their ships and run into Southern ports, it would be well for Secretary HOLT, who is acting with commendable zeal in the cause of reform, to make a clean sweep in the military bureaus of every officer suspected of having aided and abetted his predecessor in the work of treason and plunder against the Government. Let the entire batch be sent to their stations for leisurely repentance.

Has Col. HARDEE, of the army, who was sent abroad by FLOYD to purchase arms for Georgia to use against the United States, been recalled? Permission to remain longer must be construed into a tacit approval of his mission, and will make the party having power to recall him a *particeps criminis* in the transaction.

I understand that the people of Prince George's County, Maryland, which lies contiguous to this District, and which contains more slaves than whites, are in a state of great alarm about their slaves. Insurrections are apprehended, and great vigilance is exercised. In the middle and lower portions of the county the slaves are twice as numerous as the whites. Their fears are, probably, without foundation, unless, indeed, the attempt should be made to seize this Capital by the Disunionists of Maryland and Virginia. In that event the institution of Slavery will fare badly.

OBSERVER.

RUMORS FROM THE HOME OF MR. LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that Mr. KELLOGG, Member of Congress from the Fourth District in this State, arrived at Springfield yesterday. Rumor assigns to his mission three objects—one, that he has come to urge upon Mr. LINCOLN his immediate departure for Washington; another, that he is commissioned by the Republican Delegation in Congress to present to the Legislature of this State the necessity of indorsing resolutions; another, that he has come to join in an the Border-State effort to prevent Mr. JUDD's appointment in the Cabinet. Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Gov. BANKS, and Mr. GATES, are expected this week.

Gentlemen arrived this morning from Springfield state that there is but little doubt that the Legislature will break up to-morrow, by the resignation of the Democratic members.

AID AND COMFORT DENIED.

SEIZURE OF ARMS DESTINED FOR ALABAMA.

ACTIVITY OF THE CITY POLICE.

Pursuant to instructions given last week to the Grand Jury by Justice SMALLEY, of the United States Circuit Court, declaring the existence of civil war in certain of the states, and defining the crime of treason, important action was yesterday taken by the Police authorities in the seizure of thirty-eight cases, containing 950 muskets, consigned per steamer *Monticello*, Capt. GAGER, of H. B. CROMWELL's Savannah line, to the Secessionists of Montgomery, Ala. The particulars of the seizure and its attendant circumstances are as follows:

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer CONLEY, of the First Ward, observed three carts passing through West-street, laden with cases similar to those used for transporting firearms. Surmising that they were filled with muskets, he made his suspicions known to Officer QUIGLEY, of the Harbor Police, and the carts were followed for the purpose of ascertaining what disposition would be made of the property. It was taken to the Savannah steamboat pier and placed opposite the gangway of the *Monticello*, the vessel then being under steam and to depart within a very short time.

Hastening to their respective Station-houses, the circumstance was laid by the officers before their superiors. Sergeant DENTON being in command at the First Precinct Station, immediately telegraphed to Head-quarters, inquiring if any action should be taken. An answer was soon returned from Superintendent KENNEDY, directing the seizure of all firearms which the officers might find shipped for either of the States which have seceded.

Upon the strength of this direction Sergeant DENTON hurried to the pier, and undertook the delicate and responsible part of making an investigation as to the contents of the boxes. He first addressed inquiries to the shipping clerk of the line, who was busy at his desk upon the dock, asking him to be kind enough to say what the boxes contained. The clerk was not communicative, and evidently considered the question impertinent. He deigned to reply, however, with the word "merchandise," but no amount of pumping could draw from him an additional word.

Meantime Sergeant DENTON had satisfied himself by looking through a crack in one of the cases that it was filled with muskets, and he forbade the stevedores, who were in the act of removing the arms to the vessel, to touch any more of them. He also told the clerk that he had been directed by the Superintendent of Police to seize these firearms as contraband of war, and, placing Office CONLEY in charge of them, he went for a force of men to prevent the steamboat people from retaking the property if they should evince a determination to do so.

During his absence, a number of Harbor policemen, under command of Sergeant WILSON, reached the place, and it having leaked out that nineteen cases had already been put on board the steamer, a demand was made upon Capt. GAGER to surrender them. The Captain remonstrated and questioned the power of the officers to make him take out any of his cargo, but in spite of his protestations, and the refractory conduct of the stevedores, who attempted to go on with their work regardless of what had been said by the police, the muskets were hoisted out of the hold and put on the wharf again.

The fact of the seizure soon became known, and of course occasioned considerable excitement. Mr. CROMWELL sent a lawyer down to make inquiries respecting the affair, and he was understood to remark that the arms had been taken possession of without a shadow of authority for the act, and that Capt. GAGER would have been warranted in resisting the police.

A number of 'longshoremen—probably about fifty—also congregated upon the pier, and, judging from their expressions, doubtless, would have reshipped the firearms had they not been afraid to brave the police.

In justice to Capt. GAGER and the shipping clerk, it is right to say that both denied all knowledge respecting the contents of the cases. The clerk informed our Reporter that about half an hour previous to the seizure, two gentlemen, whom he did not know, came down to the pier with the property, which they designated upon the bill of lading as "hardware," and desired it to be shipped *via* Savannah, to Montgomery, Alabama, consigned simply "to order." Luckily, there was just room enough in the steamer's hold to stow away that quantity of goods, and the freight was accepted. It was necessary to hurry the stevedores in placing the "hardware" on board, because the vessel was appointed to sail at 3 o'clock, and it lacked only a few minutes of that hour when the offer to take it on freight was made.

One of the muskets was exhibited by the Police to those curious enough to examine it. If it be like the others, they are probably all of English manufacture, having the stamp "Windsor, 1858," with a British crown and arrow-head on the lock-plate. It was also stamped "A 1" on the barrel. It had a percussion lock and was provided with the new-fashioned elevated sight. The ramrod was shaped for the use of the Minié ball. The weapon was pronounced by persons familiar with such matters to be of the improved kind.

The cases were consigned to two different persons. Twenty-eight were marked thus, D. S., with the letter H between, inclosed in a diamond. The remaining ten were marked L. also in diamond. It is believed that they were brought to this City by way of the Erie Railroad, but the police lost sight of the cartmen who conveyed them to the steamer, and consequently could obtain no definite information on that point.

By order of the Superintendent of Police, Capt. SILVEY had the muskets taken to the New Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, where they will be kept until the courts decree whether they are confiscated property or are to be restored to whoever shall claim them.

The *Monticello*, in consequence of this seizure did not leave until 7 P. M.

TREASON INVESTIGATIONS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The examination of witnesses was yesterday continued by the United States Grand Jury. Mr. J. C. HILLS, of the *Post*, and two *attachés* of the *Herald*, were examined, without, however eliciting any very satisfactory information. The questioning generally referred to paragraphs in the several papers referring to the rumored organization of hostile bodies of men in this City who proposed to offer their services to the South.

The persons most prominently mentioned in these enterprises now seem inclined to treat the whole affair as a joke, and assert, with confidence, that no considerable force could be raised in this City for any such purpose.

THE UNION PETITION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Union Petition in Boston has received nearly 14,000 signatures. A Special Committee will leave to-morrow with the document for Washington.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Hon. Edward Everett, Chairman; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Chief-Justice Lemuel Shaw, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Hon. Amos. A. Lawrence, and Hon. Charles L. Woodbury.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMODORE—HOW THE MATTER IS REGARDED IN WASHINGTON.

The excitement occasioned by the rumors of yesterday, and the extraordinary steps taken to protect the property of the Government from attack or injury, attracted more than the usual number of persons to the yard yesterday, evidently from the most patriotic motives. A slight inspection was sufficient to assure every one that the Navy-Yard is perfectly safe in present hands. The officers generally appear never to have entertained serious apprehensions that the insane project of seizing this naval station would be attempted; but the course of events in other parts of the country was deemed sufficient cause for being prepared for emergencies.

The nature of the information received by Capt. FOOTE left him, as he thinks, no alternative but to adopt prompt measures of precaution, and these will be continued. Capt. WARD, of the *North Carolina*, assures our reporter that, even at the expense of incurring some ridicule, they should leave no unguarded point. Nine-inch guns, which can throw a peck of musket balls at each discharge, command the cob dock, another approach from the Williamsburgh shore. Long thirty-twos look out of the bow ports, sweeping every angle of the Wallabout; and there are five twelve-pound howitzers, with a well-trained company of sailors or marines, ready for instant service at any point on shore. The heavy guns of the old *North* can also be brought to bear in any direction where a force could penetrate into the yard. In a word, as the officers remarked, they could give to the enemy as warm a reception, and upon as short notice, as they could reasonably ask for; and could treat them to grape, canister, round-shot or shell in any desired quantity. Two nine-inch shell guns were put on board of the sloop *Savannah*, which lies at the dock dismantled.

Chief Engineer KING, in charge of all the steam and other machinery, has great resources at his command, and proposes an immediate preparation for the repulsion of any number of invaders. He has under his charge twelve large steam-boilers (some of them on wheels) and a number of powerful steam-pumps and fire-engines, to which he has ready for attachment India rubber hose, to lead to any and all parts of the yard, steam being kept on the boilers ready for action at all hours. The pumps could be put into operation at any time, throwing hundreds of tons of boiling hot water into the faces of the invaders, in the same manner that cold water is thrown from steam fire-engines; "of course no number of men could stand one minute under such fearful and terrible havoc. This powerful weapon of defence, not heretofore known in warfare, is proposed by Mr. KING to be applied to all fortifications and steamships of war, so that taking by storm or boarding would be impossible."

During the afternoon, yesterday, there was some practice with a heavy nine-inch gun, upon Capt. WARD's improved carriage, showing by the increased facility of its movement, with a small complement of men, decided advantages over the old-fashioned carriages.

Com. BREESE arrived at the yard in the afternoon, and manifested his approval of what had been done to protect the yard.

A telegraphic dispatch, of which the following is the substance, was received in this city yesterday from a member of Congress in Washington:

"The conduct of Capt. FOOTE, of the Brooklyn Yard, in appealing for aid to local authorities for the protection of Federal property without consulting the Navy Department by telegraph, especially when nearly 1,000 men on Governor's Island are in pay of the Government is so far disapproved by the Administration that there is every likelihood of the Commander being immediately removed and tried by General Court Martial. He acted beyond the responsibility given him by Commodore BREESE. If real danger were imminent, his proper course would have been to consult with the army officers of the station, and, if time permitted, to telegraph for orders to Washington."

TROOPS FOR FORT HAMILTON.

Company K, Second Regiment, United States Artillery, consisting of 44 rank and file and 4 officers, reached this City last evening *via* the Hudson River Railroad, *en route* to Fort Hamilton, which for a long time past has been without a garrison. This Company is commanded by Capt. H. A. ALLEN, and comes from Plattsburgh Barracks, Lake Champlain, where it has been stationed during the past 21 months. Capt. ALLEN received marching orders on Saturday afternoon last, and on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Company left quarters and took the railroad for this City. Owing, however, to various unlooked-for detentions upon the road, it did not arrive here until after 6 o'clock. Having partaken of supper at TRACY & EMERY's restaurant, the men embarked on the tugboat *Pope Catlin* at the barge-office pier, and were transported to Fort Hamilton. They are a fine-looking corps.

THE BROOKLYN MILITARY DISMISSED.

The Brooklyn military were dismissed at 12 o'clock, night before last, by order of their commandant, Gen H. B. DURYEA. Yesterday they were not under arms, but the men have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to respond to a sudden call at any time. They obeyed that of Monday night with great alacrity, and notwithstanding the difficulty which necessarily attended the convocation of citizen soldiery on such short notice, the ranks of the several regiments were quite full at an early hour in the evening. There are a little more than 1,500 men under Gen. DURYEA's command. No orders in contemplation of an outbreak have been issued to the troops in New-York City. Reports to the contrary, which have been published, are erroneous.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor's Island has been again reinforced by recruits. On Friday night a detachment, consisting of drafts from Buffalo and Rochester, arrived in town, but owing to the stringent rules in force at the barge office, were obliged to lodge in the City till Saturday morning, when they reported themselves to Major HOLMES. There are now 730 men, all told, on the Island, and if many more arrive a considerable number of hands must be detached.

The War Department has received the report of the Board of Officers which convened at Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of examining GALLAHER's breech-loading gun. An unofficial authority says the weapon has not been recommended for adoption.

The business of one of the chief recruiting officers was yesterday temporarily suspended, an order from its director having been received to refuse applicants, as there is no money to pay them. The Chatham-street and branch establishment are doing well. At the office for dragoons, preparations are making to send a draft to Carlisle, Penn., which will leave this week.

The departure of the United States storeship *Relief* for the Coast of Africa is delayed, that some officers and men to fill vacancies for the Squadron, may be accommodated with a passage. She will sail in a few days.

The small-pox exists to a fearful extent on board the corvette *Cumberland* of the home fleet, although she has been only a short time in service. Communication with the ship has been prohibited for the present, by the Flag-officer. She is at Vera Cruz.

The *Water Witch* and *Pawnee* are now out of commission, but it is understood that they are under orders to join the fleet.

As some interest is now attached to the movements of the Home Squadron, we append a correct statement of its strength, including officers, men, &c.

Vessels.	Tons.	Offi. & Men.	Guns.
Flag-ship Cumberland	1726	300	24
Steam frigate Powhatan	2415	320	10
Steam corvette Brooklyn	2000	300	14
Steam gunboat Pawnee	1000	160	6
Steam gunboat Mohawk	450	100	4
Steam gunboat Crusader	400	100	5
Steam gunboat Pocahontas	350	90	4
Steam gunboat Wyandotte	420	100	4
Sailing frigate Sabine	1726	300	50
Sailing corvette St Louis	1700	300	20
Sailing corvette Macedonian	1341	330	24
Steamer Water Witch	378	100	2
Total	13906	2700	187

INDIANA AND THE UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The "Stars and Stripes" were hoisted from the dome of the Capitol to-day. The entire military and Fire Department of the city, and a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present. Cannon were fired, and Union speeches made by prominent men of Indiana. CAROLINE RICHINGS sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and was greeted with rapturous applause.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A number of resolutions were offered and adopted, including the following:

One appointing a Committee of sixteen, to report on the power of the Convention to reduce the number of members of the Legislature.

Another, that Georgia will demand her share of the public property.

Another pledging the State to pay the carriers for transporting the mails in future.

Another instructing the Committee to report an ordinance authorizing a Council of Safety.

Six Delegates entered their protest against the ordinance of secession, but pledged their lives, their fortunes and their honor in the defence of Georgia against coercion and invasion.

An ordinance was offered declaring all white persons in the State at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession, citizens, without regard to their place of nativity or the length of their residence in the State. Referred.

A long letter was presented from the Postmaster of Savannah, detailing the evils of change in the present postal affairs.

An ordinance was adopted providing for the execution of sentences passed by the Federal Courts; for the execution of processes issued by the same Courts, and to preserve the indictments.

An ordinance was offered and made the special order for to-morrow, continuing in force all the Federal laws in reference to the African Slave-trade. It will be unanimously adopted.

Hon. WM. J. VASON was appointed Commissioner to Louisiana.

Gen. SANDFORD was appointed Commissioner to Texas.

The proceedings to-day in the Convention were interesting.

The gallery was open to visitors.

THE QUESTION OF A CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The call for a Convention is more doubtful on account of disagreement as to time. One party is for hasty, and the other for deliberate action. The Senate agrees on the 21st of February to elect delegates, which date will likely kill it in the third reading. It was debated in the House to-day, but no action was taken.

North Carolina will prove conservative, but not submissive. Everybody is for secession if it becomes a necessity.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Convention has adopted resolutions recalling the Representatives in Congress, and authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to Washington.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RECEPTION OF THE OHIO RESOLUTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Gov. LETCHER communicated to the Virginia Legislature to-day the coercion resolutions adopted by the State of Ohio, with a message saying that the sending of such resolutions to the slaveholding States can have no other effect than to excite fresh feelings of resentment, inflame existing prejudices, increase the present difficulties and embarrass, if not defeat, all efforts that are now being made to adjust the controversy between the North and the South. He suggests the propriety of sending, as a rebuke to the Governor of Ohio, his refusal to surrender OWEN BROWN and FRANCIS MERRIAM, when demanded by the authorities of this Commonwealth, as fugitives from justice. Laid on the table by a small majority.

The Senate to-day debated the million defence bill, pending which an adjournment was carried.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Republicans of the House favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious provisions in the penal code relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves, held a caucus to-day. Twenty-four were present. It is reported that their vote, combined with that of the Democratic members, will carry the repeal through the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, a Republican, made an able and eloquent speech in the House favoring the Crittenden amendments. It produced a very powerful effect, and was the finest effort made this session in either House.

HARRISBURGH—P. M.

The House has passed the Senate resolutions declaring attachment to the Union, and that the Constitution has sufficient power to maintain the integrity of the Union. The resolutions were passed by a strict party vote.

Amendments favorable to compromise were rejected.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The House yesterday, by a vote of 87 against 6, passed resolutions offered by Mr. EWING, of Logan county, declaring that in view of the men and money tendered by several Northern States to the General Government to coerce the Southern States, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist any invasion of their soil at all hazards and to the last extremity.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

In the Senate a Joint Special Committee has been appinted, to consider the expediency of amending the City Charter, that the police may be appointed by the State authorities.

In the House the Committee on Federal Relations were instructed to inquire whether any munitions of war are being manufactured and sold in this Commonwealth to persons residing in, or to the authorities, or their agents, of States having seceded, or threatening to secede from the Union.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Apportionment bill passed both Houses of the Legislature, to-day, and the bill for a State Convention also passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House to-morrow.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate has passed the act repealing the Personal Liberty bill, by a vote of 21 to 9. The House, after some discussion, postponed further consideration of the subject until Thursday.

A CANADIAN MAYOR ON THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. BOWERS, the newly elected Mayor, in his speech, last night, to the Council, stated that large accessions to our population might soon be expected on account of the troubles in the United States, and recommended that such a policy in regard to taxation, &c., as will especially favor such emigration.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of E. C. DELAVAN, of Albany, suggesting the appointment of officers in ports of entry to prevent the importation of deleterious liquors; also, a memorial of 746 citizens of New-York on the state of the country; also another memorial signed by 18,000 citizens of New-York. Laid on the table.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Delaware, directing the Representatives and Senators from that State to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other means of saving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions; also the proceedings of a certain meeting in Pennsylvania.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Vice-President be authorized to fill the vacancies on the Committees.

The Vice President said there was no record in the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

The Basis of Settlement Urged by the Border States.

A Discussion of its Advantages and its Objections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

The proposition for an adjustment of our present National difficulties, briefly noticed in my dispatch to the TIMES of Thursday, has been a good deal discussed during the last week, and is worthy of careful examination. I refer to the plan agitated in Border State circles for the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise, a division of all the territory we now possess, by the parallel of 36° 30′, and the adoption of the policy of colonial dependencies for all territory that may hereafter be acquired by conquest, purchase, or in any other manner. Leading Republicans have indicated their willingness to divide the present territory, if it were not that such a settlement only puts off the evil day, and leaves the door open for future and perhaps still more serious agitation of the Slavery question. To prevent that, Mr. SHERMAN proposed in the Border State Caucus Committee, a constitutional amendment prohibiting future acquisitions, his purpose being to put an end to fillibustering and conquest stimulated by those who desire acquisitions for the increase of political power. But Mr. SHERMAN's proposition was rejected, and it is objectionable because it may, and probably will, at some future time, become absolutely necessary to acquire foreign territory as indemnity for wrongs committed against our citizens, or to prevent its falling into other than American hands. To meet the difficulty suggested by Mr. SHERMAN, and to obviate, at the same time, the objection to his counter proposition, a number of men from border Slave States express themselves in favor of engrafting the colonial policy on our American system, to put an end to conquest for political power; at the same time that the United States are left free to acquire territory if it shall be absolutely necessary in the future. Without presuming to recommend this, or other plans, for adoption by Congress, I propose only to inquire why, if conservative Border-State men offer it as a mode of adjustment, Republicans cannot accept it.

Grant that the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise is a substantial concession upon the part of the Republican Party, as, by inference at least, it would recognize Slavery in all the Territory south of 36° 30′. That is all the Border Slave States demand,—or, at all events, as much as they feel disposed to insist upon, so far as the territorial question is concerned. Should they demand more, they will place themselves in the same unreasonable and unjustifiable attitude as that now assumed by the Disunionists of the Cotton States, and then there can be no peaceful adjustment. No one now expects to propose or adopt any compromises that can satisfy the rebellious States; but if there be any reasonable concession that can be granted, which will enable the Border Slave States to hold themselves aloof from the wild conspiracies, and open sedition of the Gulf States, is it not the part of patriotism to make it?

Suppose the Republican Party should consent to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, how much would they have conceded?—and what, practically, would the concession involve? They would not, by so doing, consent to the *establishment* of Slavery anywhere, nor extend it, in fact, over a single foot of Territory. Slavery already exists in New-Mexico by law, though, in point of fact, its existence is merely nominal. Such as it is, the Republican Party have no power to eradicate it,—and will not have during the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. By consenting to reëstablish the Missouri line, we should be merely agreeing to *legalize an existing fact*,—would be making that constitutional which is already positive law. The practical effect upon New-Mexico would be just nothing at all. On the other hand, a portion of that territory which is now covered by the local Territorial law of Slavery would be secured to freedom. Such an amendment of the Constitution, too, would be an authoritative revisal, of the *obiter dicta* that accompanied the Dred Scott decision, declaring the constitutionality of Slavery in *all* the Territories, because it would secure the admission of Kansas, Nebraska, and any States formed out of Washington, Docotah, Pike's Peak and Utah, as Free States.

These would be the results of the adoption of the first proposition: the restoration and extension of the Missouri Compromise. The Republicans, in accepting it, would be replacing the Territories exactly where they were before the Legislature of 1854 disturbed the nation, and gave cause for the birth and rapid growth of the Republican Party. It may be said, and with truth, that the Republicans had no share in the responsibility of destroying that Compromise, and that, as its repeal promises to result—contrary to the expectation of those who forced it—in benefit to Freedom, therefore we will not restore it. But we denounced the repeal as an outrage, and now might assist in restoring it and stand justified, especially if any great good can be accomplished thereby, and the repeal is accompanied by other and counterbalancing concessions at the hands of the Slave States. This brings us to a consideration of the second and by far the most important part of the projected Compromise.

The proposition that all future acquisitions of territory shall be held as colonies is a novel one. It is an innovation upon the American system, and therefore the argument for its adoption should be clear and convincing. The proposal rests, of course, on the assumption that territorial acquisitions *will* be made; at the same time the fact that such acquisitions involve no political power will tend to retard instead of stimulating them,—for private fillibusterism grows out of the desire to extend *political* and not territorial power. But let us assume that there will be occasion for future acquisitions. Except for the trouble with the Slavery question the commercial interests and enterprise of New-York and the New-England States naturally would look for and promote acquisitions in Mexico, Central America and perhaps Cuba,—or at least the establishment of an American Protectorate over so much of those countries as are now disorganized, badly governed, unstable, thriftless and neglectful of internal resources, the development of which would add many millions to the general stock of wealth and prosperity. The Cotton States desire such acquisitions,—but for quite different reasons. The Border Slave States do not desire them, but are powerless to prevent them, and if they are not made losers would acquiesce. Assuming, then, that this question of the disposition of territory to be acquired in the future will have to be adjusted somehow, will this plan of engrafting a colonial policy upon the American system be wise as, or better, than any other?

The arguments in favor of it are four-fold. First, it will at once and forever put an end to fillibustering. The only real fillibusters in the country are those Southern adventurers who seek to seize upon foreign territories for the purpose of establishing the great Southern Slaveholding Confederacy or Empire. The adoption of the Colonial policy would at once cut off all possibility of any such expeditions. Secondly, it would dispose of the Slavery question forever. These Colonies would be governed under the local law in force at the time of their acquisition,—should be left independent of the Central Federal Government in all respects, as far as possible, retaining only so much connection through their Colonial Executive as may be necessary; and, as in the case of Canada, all serious questions, that could not be otherwise settled, should be referred to the Home Government. Slavery would only be found existing in Cuba, of all the acquisitions we shall ever be likely to make; and there the influx of New-England emigration, and the vast increase of commerce, would very soon determine the *status* of Slavery in that island.

Thirdly, the adoption of the Colonial policy would give a greater impulse to our commerce than would be obtained by any other means. England has grown rich and powerful in consequence of her Colonial policy. Without it she is but a little isolated island, populous, productive and industrious, but comparatively powerless in the family of nations; but with it she is a "mistress of the seas" and the mightiest of them all. Is it certain that the United States cannot adopt a similar policy, modified of course, to better suit our Republican principles and system of Government, with like advantageous results? With these future acquisitions, placed under the Executive Administration of some of our wisest statesmen, with the regulation of all local matters left to a Colonial Legislature, would not our trade with Mexico, Central America and Cuba, in the event of those acquisitions, be not only entirely safe but vastly increased? The coasting trade is almost wholly owned and controlled by the capitalists of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other New-England towns; and with the adoption of this Colonial policy, indorsed first, as it must be, by a vote of the people, we should have the conjunction and coöperation of the Government and the commercial and financial power of the country in support of these measures and to carry them into practical effect.

Fourthly, and finally, this plan will put an end to the struggle for the control of the Federal Government through the representation in Congress. If, after the admission of all the States that may be formed out of the Territories we now possess, it shall be fixed that no more States are to be admitted unless the Constitution be again amended so as to rescind this colonial restriction, then there can be no more controversy between the sections for preponderance in the Senate and the House. This would do more to quiet the country and prevent fresh contests than any other plan which has been devised, and at the same time would be better calculated to soothe the feelings of our Southern friends, and renew the union of good brotherhood at the same time that the union of States is preserved. Let but this be done and the legislative department of this Government is at once established upon a permanent basis, which could not be changed except by subsequent constitutional amendment. If at any future period of our history and experiment these colonial possessions, or any portion of them, should become sufficiently Americanized and homogeneous with ourselves, and their interests and ours become common to a degree that should make it desirable, then it would be no difficult matter to amend the Constitution so as to permit them to come in as States of the Union,—and to this, in that contingency, there could be no reasonable objection,—while, on the other hand, if such admission is not so clearly desirable as to command the nearly unanimous approval of the people, it is not likely that the attempt to effect a constitutional amendment, requiring the approval of three-fourths the States, will ever be made.

The only serious objection that can be made to this plan of adjustment is, that it is a departure from the American system, which guarantees to all governed communities a voice in their own Government. To this there are two answers,—first, that we would grant to such colonial possessions all the powers of local self government consistent with their relations to the central and protecting power—the United States—and would leave them as free as possible under such protectorate, to regulate all their domestic institutions. Secondly, that it is not desirable nor wise to admit to a representation in the American Congress, on an equality, those communities who are not yet, and will not soon be Americanized,—which must necessarily pass through a process of civilization and assimilation before they can fairly claim an equality of representation in the Congress of the Government that assumes and guarantees their protection. We want no more divided and dissimilar civilization than that we now have; but we may, with proper safeguards, open wide the door to fellowship with us for all who seek it. Your correspondent years ago advocated the American Protectorate of Mexico as the preventive or alternative of Mexican acquisition; and this colonial project looks to the same substantial result.

I suppose that in the event of a dissolution of the Union, few Northern men would hesitate as to the policy of immediate steps of some sort, on the part of the Northern, or commercial, manufacturing, and grain and provision exporting States, either by protectorates, or some other means, to prevent the absorption of adjacent or neighboring foreign territory by the Southern Confederacy, and to bind the people of said territory by sympathy and interest with ourselves. Is it not still more desirable, then, to provide for a somewhat similar policy with reference to our foreign neighbors, to be carried out *by* the Union, when that Union itself may be preserved and cemented by means of its adoption? Let the North, and especially the Republican Party, consider that in the event of a dissolution of the present Confederacy, we shall not only have civil war within our own borders, but that we shall soon be involved in a fierce struggle between the Northern and Southern Confederacies for the possession of Mexico, Central America and Cuba. The South must attempt to secure them, for she goes out of the Union, at a terrible cost, only for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery. She cannot help making the effort to develop that policy; and the North then must of necessity contest for the prize. We may not care to have Cuba for ourselves as an independent question; but we cannot consent that, commanding the trade of the Gulf, and being the key to the Mississippi River, as it is, it shall fall into the hands of a Southern Confederacy. Is it not better to anticipate and prevent such a struggle, if possible, by preserving the Union, and thus prevent a direct clashing in this connection between the sections, if we cannot establish an identity of interest?

I have only discussed these two leading points of a programme of settlement. All this, of course, is aside from the present and most urgent demand of the hour, which is that the rebellion shall be suppressed and the dignity and power of the Federal Government vindicated. That, of necessity, must be done at all hazards. But the foregoing suggestions relate rather to a possible permanent adjustment of all the territorial questions, both present and future, as regards Slavery and all other important present issues that affect the welfare of the nation. I have argued the propositions affirmatively, as an advocate, for the sake of convenience; but throw out these ideas really for discussion, desirous only to see them tried before the courts of public sentiment, to ascertain whether or no they find favor in the popular mind. S.

The Magazines.

The present is an age of magazines. A few centuries since and the public taste craved prolixity; now it seems inclined to recognize brevity as the soul of literature. The truth is that amid the hurry and bustle of the day people have very little time to devote to the much-of-one thing that goes to make a book; they infinitely prefer the little-of-everything to be found in periodicals. We import the magazine mania from England, but it manifests itself with us under a different phase. The rule governing the conduct of periodicals is reversed; there it is the editors of newspapers who are impersonal; here it is of the magazine. The leading luminaries of the literary world, in England, are accustomed to revolve in monthly orbits; each fashions for himself a sphere, and covers it with his prestige. Thus, in taking up the *Cornhill* you grasp THACKERAY by the hand; in *All the Year Round* you walk arm in arm with DICKENS; in our *Harper's*, *Knickerbocker* or *Atlantic*, on the other hand, you are introduced to a roomful of *litterateurs*; they are very pleasant gentlemen to know; you nod cordially to them all, and bow yourself out of their presence, with the consciousness of having spent a pleasant evening, yet half inclined to regret that you had not met some man towering above the others, to give individuality to the group.

In speaking of the magazines we place the *Knickerbocker* first on the list, not exactly on the principle which gives age precedence to beauty, but because it is the Nestor of them all. "Knick" was born in 1832, under the auspices of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN. TIMOTHY FLINT next undertook to guide the steps of the young "Maga," and to him, in 1834, succeeded the brothers CLARK. By them the magazine was conducted to 1841; in that year the brothers were separated by Death, and since then the cares and duties have been borne by LEWIS GAYLOLD CLARK. The *Knickerbocker* has had its "ups and downs" as well as individuals and nations; we have seen its dawn, its progress, and its decadence. Truth to tell, there was a period in its existence, not long since, when the very goal of senility seemed reached, and any change could but prove for the better. Nothing kept it alive but the pleasant "Table" which editor CLARK monthly spread for his patrons. "The body of the book," as publishers say in pronouncing their fiat, was bad. With the January number, however, a new era seems to have commenced in its history. Extensive and judicious additions have been made to its corps of contributors, the office has been removed from the quaint old quarter of the town where "Knick" had grown Gray, and we predict for our old friend a renewed success. The February number bears out the promise afforded by its predecessor.

Harper's may be fairly set down as one of the most successful enterprises of the kind ever undertaken in this country. Established in 1850, it has now reached an annual circulation of nearly 250,000 copies. This success may be attributed to the fact that it has always aimed to give the largest amount and greatest variety of reading matter at the lowest price. It has been adapted to the taste of the public at large, rather than of any particular class. It has judiciously avoided, too, any share in the political discussions of the day. The fact is, that the political complexion of the day changes too often for any monthly to keep pace with it. In the month which, necessarily intervenes between numbers, the opinions of one half the readers are apt to undergo a radical change; they read an article in July with disgust which would have excited their admiration in June. In original design, Harpers was mainly intended for the republication of selections from foreign periodicals, but the publishers early initiated the policy of paying well for original contributions, and it now contains little that is second-hand. The illustrated articles, descriptive of American scenery, form an excellent feature, and one which is particularly noticeable in the February number.

The *Atlantic* is the most staid and dignified of the monthlies, and more than any of the others preserves fixed opinions of its own. This latter fact, perhaps, has not contributed in a great degree to its popularity, though unquestionably establishing for it many firm friends. The *Atlantic* was not a premature birth; there was space in the literary world for precisely a periodical of its character, and it came to fill it. The first number was a success, and it has since maintained the position it then established. It has paid, we believe, from the beginning. So far from failing PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, if popular report be true, it assisted in keeping them afloat, and TICKNOR & FIELDS have never had cause to regret their investment in purchasing it when the original proprietors were forced from the field. The *Atlantic* is conducted by JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, and the number before us contains articles by Miss MARTINEAU, Miss PRESCOTT, WHIPPLE, WHITTIER, HOLMES, PAUL AKERS, and others, whose very names are a tower of strength.

Of the *Eclectic* we have not spoken in this connection, because that, from being made up of reprints from foreign magazines, it is scarcely to be classed as American. But the difficult task of selecting from the manifold material before him is performed by the editor, Mr. W. H. BIDWELL, with so much discrimination and judgment, that we feel almost inclined to give him as much credit as though he *made* each article. We have the very kernel of foreign literature in a nutshell, as it were. Of the character of the engravings, which form a prominent feature of the *Eclectic*, we have before spoken. "The Morning of the 1st Brumaire," in the February number, is of great excellence, and the engraving of STEPHENSON, the great engineer, does eminent justice to the noble original.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Italian Question—Conflicting Views of England and France—French Politics—Hopes of Reform.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

The Emperor's New-Year's speech to the *Corps Diplomatique*, after having been the one great subject of political speculation throughout Europe for at least a fortnight past, turns out to be a regular "sell." He merely said that he looked to the future with confidence, being persuaded that the friendly understanding of the Great Powers would maintain the peace of Europe—the great object of all his desires. Now a vague assurance of this kind, under present circumstances, means absolutely nothing. It is notorious that upon the two great questions of the day, those of Italy and the East, the Powers instead of being agreed or anything like agreed, are all at sixes and sevens, and that the elements of a Congress for the settlement of either of these affairs do not exist. As to the Eastern question, it may hang over for a good while yet, if it should not be the game of France to bring matters to a speedy issue. But the like cannot be said of the Italian question. That cannot afford to wait. Italy must be "one and united" this year or the Italians will attack Austria and raise Hungary, and it is the universal opinion that such events would provoke a general war. VICTOR EMANUEL stands pledged both by positive promises and the position in which he is placed, to struggle for the union of Italy by all and every means. He reiterated this pledge only a few days ago to M. LANZA, the President of the dissolved Chamber of Deputies. He cannot go back from his word if he would. He is not strong enough to throw over the Garibaldians, who, according to all the latest letters from Italy, will have a very powerful party, if not an absolute majority, in the Chamber now shortly to be elected. England will certainly not attempt to coerce him into the acceptance of LOUIS NAPOLEON's revived scheme for a Federative Italy—for the Constitution of a Northern and Southern Kingdom with the Pope, guarded by a French army, stuck in between them. In fact there is at this moment a radical divergence between the policy of France and England with regard to Italy, and as it is plain that nothing but their complete accord could afford the least hope of a settlement by a Congress, the Emperor's "confidence" in the agreement of the Powers is altogether ironical.

As to what his own designs may be they are more difficult to conjecture than ever. I am bound to say that I suspect them a good deal more than I did a fortnight ago. I find that even the robust faith of the Italians in the sincerity of his friendship is beginning to give way. People in Turin feel very uneasy, and the Ministerial paper, the *Opinione*, complains of "mysterious diplomatic requisitions" in favor of a Confederation, with a soreness, and at the same time a vigor, not lately displayed. What will they say in Italy when they come to know the news of to-day, that the Emperor has just sent out from Toulon a month's further provisions for his fleet at Gaeta, and that he openly avows his intention to enable young BOMBA to hold out till the Spring? What they think of this in England you may possibly learn by this mail.

One great event of the week has been the production at the Cirque, in the Emperor's presence, of a melodrama called "Les Massacres de Syrie," written by his private Secretary and intimate friend, M. MOQUARA, and of course revised by himself. It is a bombastic piece of no merit, and some of the papers, the *Opinion Nationale* in the van, have made use of their newly acquired liberty to cut it up with a boldness that is quite amazing. But its appearance is considered highly important as an indication of the Emperor's intention to interfere on a large scale in the East. The moral inculcated by the drama is, that the Eastern question can only be settled by the sword of NAPOLEON III., and ABD-EL KADER, who is made to play the principal character, has a quantity of coarse and fulsome flattery of the Emperor put into his mouth which heartily disgusted the audience.

The French people are now beginning to study the Constitution under which they live, and of which they have hitherto been content to remain in profound ignorance. I have sometimes wanted to refer to the Constitution of 1852, my own copy, owing to long disuse, being not to be found, and have not been able to buy or borrow a copy anywhere. Booksellers told me it was never inquired for; and I have asked questions about it of the greatest lawyers in Paris and found that they knew less on the subject than myself. The reason for this apathy was that the Constitution was looked upon as a sham. It was understood that the Emperor alone possessed real power, and the people thought it waste of time to study the more or less of rights which existed only upon paper, and which nobody thought of using. But the promises of Nov. 24 have completely changed the temper of the public mind. Now the newspapers and reviews teem with articles examining the Constitution clause by clause, both for the purpose of inquiring how much liberty can be claimed under it as it stands, and in what particulars it may be desirable and practicable to call for amendments.

I hear that on New-Year's day the Emperor addressed the Senate in these words, (not reported in the *Moniteur*:) "*Messieurs les Senateurs*: I rely upon your assistance to prepare the reforms which are needed."

There is no doubt that the next session, which opens Feb. 5, will be the most stirring one that has been seen since the *coup d'état*.

You will see by one of the last numbers of the *Moniteur* that the long-vexed question of the site of a new opera-house is decided. Of course, the decision does not please every one, but, for my own part, I think a better spot could hardly have been fixed upon. Considering the gradual extension of Paris westward, it is sufficiently central, and the approaches will be good. There is no doubt that, under the auspices of Count WALEWSKI, the work will be executed on a magnificent scale.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Marathon.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Advance in the Rate of Discount.

Decline in Consols and in American Securities.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Marathon* from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 8th inst. arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamers *Europa* and *Vigo* arrived at Queenstown, the *North Briton* at Londonderry, the *Kedar* at Liverpool, and the New-York at Southampton, all on Sunday, the 6th inst.

The West India mail steamer *Shannon*, concerning which some anxiety had been felt, was off Scilly on the 6th, and a steamer had gone to her assistance.

On the 7th inst. (Monday) the Directors of the Bank of England, suddenly and unexpectedly advanced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

The effect of this advance upon the Funds was severe, causing a fall in Consols of ⅛@⅜ per cent., the closing quotation on the 7th being 91¾ for Account. Railway Stocks, both British and American, were also much prejudiced, the average fall being 1⅛ per cent.

In the discount market, on the 7th, there was an absence of pressure, and just before the action of the Bank Directors was published good bills were negotiable at a fraction below 6 per cent. Afterwards, however, the range was 7@7⅛ per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that within the last few days, the English Government had communicated a note to the French Government against any longer occupation of Syria by French troops than is warranted by the treaty with the Porte. The note is said to be couched in strong terms. No answer had yet been given to it.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree modifying the duties on the importation of new hides and skins, of all kinds of horse hair, seeds, hemp, flax, and other filamentous vegetables; also copper, pewter, lead, &c. The *Moniteur* also contains a decree raising the interest on Treasury bills to 3, 3½ and 4 per cent. respectively.

A letter from Toulon says that orders had been given to put upon the stocks three new iron-cased ships, on the model of *La Gloire*.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent speaking of the military preparations, says that by the middle of February, or at furthest at the beginning of March, France will possess an army of 140,000 men, ready to march at a few hours' notice. Besides, the Imperial Guard, representing a *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men, is kept on a war footing. In addition, some 400,000 remain under arms, unbrigaded, in the various garrisons of the Empire.

The Paris Bourse was heavy, and on the 7th Rentes declined to 67.20, nearly ⅛ per cent. lower than on the day preceding.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "Negotiations have been opened at Gaeta for the conclusion of an armistice on new bases."

The bombardment of Gaeta still continued.

The London *News* of the 8th announces that the French Government have offered to withdraw their squadron from Gaeta, provided the Italian army will suspend their fire till the 18th or 19th instant, after which it is understood the Sardinians can open the bombardment from the sea.

The semi-official *Donau Zeitung* publishes a letter from London, asserting that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

THE RISE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

ITS CAUSE AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES—ANTICIPATED RISE IN THE BANK OF FRANCE—DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the City Article of the London Times.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The Bank of England this morning, shortly after the commencement of business, advanced their rate of discount from 6 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 31st ult., to 7 per cent. This is higher than any point attained since the panic of 1857.

The step came unexpectedly, and a few minutes previously to its notification money was obtainable in the discount-market at a fraction below the bank terms then current. The reason assigned for it, however, are sufficiently important. Not only did the *Asia* take out a further sum of £300,000 for New-York on Saturday, but the *Teutonia*, from Southampton this morning, has carried £70,000, and it may therefore be inferred that the *City of Washington*, *Arago*, *Vigo*, *North Briton*, *Marathon* and *Niagara*, to sail during the week, will all, or most of them, have additional totals, especially as the accounts to-day are likely to excite the confidence of remitters. At the same time, the advices from Paris are discouraging with regard to the position and prospects of the Bank of France, which, in its approaching monthly statement, is expected to show a further very considerable reduction of bullion, the effect of the American panic having relatively been quite as much felt in France as in England. In addition to these considerations there is also the fact that the last weekly return of our Bank showed a falling off of £1,024,260 in the reserve of notes, and that the accounts from India, although they confirm the statement that no new native loan is contemplated, indicate that, if public improvements are to be continued in that country on any extensive scale, it must be by funds drawn exclusively from this side. These things seemed to warrant some additional action on the money market, and hence, although the public were unprepared for the movement, it has created no dissatisfaction, especially as there is not the slightest symptom of internal pressure or discredit, and all commercial men are disposed to believe that the progress of business later in the year will fully compensate for the abnormal circumstances now in operation.

The features of the next weekly Bank return will possess more than ordinary interest, since it will include the results of the disbursement of the dividends to the public on Wednesday and the repayment to the Bank of the advances made on bills and securities during the shutting of the transfer books.

The applications for discount at the Bank to-day at the advanced rate were not numerous.

The financial houses connected with Paris expect that the Bank of France will find itself compelled forthwith to follow the upward movement of the Bank of England.

One especially satisfactory feature of the present advices from America is, that they do not report a single failure in the Northern States, and that they express a belief that, although some must occur, there is no apprehensions of any very serious ones. The railroad receipts were good, although they no longer showed the buoyant increase observable before the crisis. Those of the Illinois Central were comparatively more satisfactory than the others, the business for the second week in December presenting an increase of 15 per cent. over the corresponding week in 1860. On the whole, it seems evident that the Southern States have thus far suffered the most.

From the City Article of the London Times,.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1860.

The Bank of England have this day raised their minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent., at which it was fixed on Monday last, to 7.

It had not been generally expected that this step would be adopted so soon. Accordingly it produced considerable sensation. In most departments of business a feeling of discouragement and uneasiness is becoming more plainly observable. Considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect which may be produced, even in the present sound condition of trade, by the severe measures of restriction upon which the Bank of England have now fairly entered. It is seen that there is once more a struggle for bullion between the three greatest money markets in the world—those of England, France and America; and in the face of the exorbitant rates now current in the latter country, and of the undoubted necessities of the Bank of France, it is feared that further strong action will be required here before the end desired can be achieved. People look timidly forward, too, to the prospect of the pressure which usually arises in unsettled times under the stringent operation of the Bank Charter Act.

The news from America is supposed to have had chief influence in the Bank parlor to-day. The apprehended secession of South Carolina is now a fact. Should blood be spilt the strife may reach a degree of bitterness which may fling all calculations to the winds. This, however is the worst possible view. The immediate financial feature of the American advices is, that the Exchange at New-York, which had risen to 105 under the effect of the receipt of the £620,000 in specie by the *Persia*, had relapsed to 104 at the date of the last accounts. There seems to be no prospect of any slackening of the drain from this side until accounts of a decidedly more favorable character come forward. The force of these adverse considerations is but little mitigated by the circumstance that, owing to the slowness with which the process of recoining goes on at the American Mints, the full effect of the English supply of gold upon the American circulation had not been felt. The prices of stocks and shares at New-York have advanced, but the rise may be rather due to the large English orders to buy than to any real improvement in public opinion. Moreover, the several steamers which have just reached this country have brought a considerable supply of American securities for sale here. This afternoon, in consequence, these securities experienced a fall. It is of no avail for us to decline to recognize the fact that, as long as the value of money at New York remains at 12 per cent., and the exchange decidedly against us—as long, in fact, as America can afford to bid much higher for capital than we can—it will continue to flow out in the form most useful for her to receive, and least convenient for us to part with. The commercial public, therefore, will do well to receive with calmness any action which the Bank of England may consider requisite as a corrective.

The joint stock banks and discount establishments have, one and all, deferred until to-morrow the fixing of their rates of allowance for loans and deposits. It is believed that the banks, whose present rate is 4½, will not allow more than 5 per cent., and that the discount houses will give 5 per cent. at call and 5¼ at notice, being a rise of ½ per cent in the former and of ¼ in the latter instance. The error of bidding too high for loans does not seem likely to be repeated upon the present occasion.

In the discount market to-day there was an absence of pressure. The rates in the afternoon were 7 to 7½ per cent. for good bills. At the Bank the demand was moderate.

In the Stock Exchange the rate for short loans on English Government securities was 5 to 6 per cent.

The question of the probability of the Bank of France being forced to follow the movement of our Bank, and make a fresh rise in their charge, is debated with a good deal of interest.

The effect produced on the stock markets was rather severe. The funds opened at a reduction of ½ ⅌ cent., and subsequently fell ⅛, making a total decline of ⅝. British railway stocks were also much prejudiced, the reduction in the principal speculative descriptions amounting to 1 and 1½ ⅌ cent. Fears of sales of stocks held on borrowed money contributed to the fall. It was also urged that the discouragement of trade will affect railway traffic, but it is possible that this view is slowly realised. The downward tendency extended, in a greater or less degree, to most other classes of securities. In nearly every department the final quotations were the worst of the day. There was, however, not the slightest appearance of panic, either in commercial or financial circles.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF SECESSION.

From the London Saturday Review, Jan. 5.

We see that some unscrupulous partisans of the Federal Union are contributing to the American newspapers stories of the joy expressed by Englishmen traveling in the United States, at the prospect of the Constitution collapsing. Not a word of this ought to be believed. The view of all Englishmen, whose opinion is worth taking is almost exactly expressed by Mr. HALE. They know perfectly well that the Americans are applying the political discoveries of the English race under the only forms which are probably suited to their circumstances. None of us are likely to be deluded by the empty compliment implied in a Southern cry for a return to monarchical government. In some of its ideas, particularly those on the subject of slavery, the English people are more advanced than the American; and it is no flattery to be told that a slaveholding community considers a monarchy likely to be more conservative of its institutions than a republic. Besides, every one among us who can observe, will vehemently doubt whether the Southern monarchy would have much that is constitutional about it. When a majority, consisting of men equal among themselves, gets into a violent fright about the supposed designs of a minority, we have European experience to show us to what sort of protection they are apt to fly. If the Southerners ever take a king to reign over them, it is not a constitutional monarchy but a military despotism which they will probably establish. Great as are the political aptitudes of the English race, it has always shown that its love of liberty was in some danger from its love of gain. Cupidity has often made Englishmen and Americans tyrants—who knows but that, if it be allowed to get the upper hand, it may yet make them slaves?

From the London News, Jan. 8.

There is not in Europe any form of society so entirely and intensely anti-democratic as that which prevails to the south of 36 degrees of latitude, and this not merely in spirit and temper, but in fact and form. To assert that democracy is a common quantity in the Free and Slave States of America, is to trifle with the most momentous realities of things. It is just because democracy is the prevailing law and abiding rule of the Northern States, that personal bondage is found to be within their precincts impossible; and it is just because the acquisition of a democratic suffrage is sternly interdicted in the Southern States that four millions of human beings are there retained in prædial and domestic Slavery. *One hour of democracy in the South would suffice to settle the question.*

A Man Killed by a Lion.

From the London Times.

Yesterday morning a terrible encounter took place at Astley's Amphitheatre. An under-groom, named SMITH, was litterally throttled to death by one of the lions which play so prominent a part in the holiday entertainments at that favorite place of amusement. The lions, three in number, are confined in a cage at the back of the stage. When the night watchman left the theatre yesterday morning a few minutes before 7 he reported "all right." Shortly afterwards SMITH, the deceased, entered the place and found the lions prowling about. They had torn off a heavy iron bar which crossed the front of their cage, and then burst open the door. SMITH was alone, and, not being familiar with the animals, he attempted to escape into an adjoining stable yard. His situation was a frightful one, and most men would have acted precisely as he did under the circumstances; but the probability is that if he had stood his ground boldly his life would have been saved. Unfortunately, one of the lions—that which is known by the name of *Havelock*—caught sight of his retreating figure and instantly sprang upon him. It seized him by the haunches, pulled him to the ground, and then fixed its teeth in his throat. Death must have been almost instantaneous; but, as SMITH was found a good deal cut and bruised at the back of the head, it is supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in his throat, dragged him about and dashed his head against the ground. It seems, in fact, to have worried him, though the wounds inflicted by the brute are neither so numerous nor so severe as might have been expected. There were no cries for help, but a sort of shuffling noise was heard by a man in the stable yard. He suspected what had occurred, and did not venture to open the door through which SMITH had endeavored to escape; but he gave the alarm, and in a few minutes was joined by several grooms and others connected with the theatre. They were all, however, too much afraid to enter the place, and nothing was done to ascertain the fate of SMITH until the arrival of CROCKETT, the lion conqueror, to whom the animals belong. As soon as he reached the spot he passed through the door alone, none of the others daring to follow. The body of SMITH was lying upwards a few feet from the door, and *Havelock* was crouching over it as a hungry dog hangs over a piece of meat. CROCKETT immediately threw the animal off, and dragged the body into the yard. It was still warm, but life had been extinct for some time. A surgeon was sent for, but of course he could render no assistance. CROCKETT lost no time in securing the lions. They allowed him to capture them easily enough. Even *Havelock* did not offer any resistance, and the other two, which had taken no part in the terrible scene with SMITH, seemed rather afraid than otherwise. In a few minutes all three were back in their cage again, and last night they went through their usual performances before a crowded audience. SMITH was unmarried. There will, of course, be an inquiry into the circumstances which attended the unhappy man's death.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Noon.

COTTON—The market yesterday (Monday) opened with a brisk inquiry, but it was checked by the further advance in the Bank discount. The sales of the day were about 10,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export at last Friday's rates. This morning the market has been very quiet, and it is computed that the sales will not exceed 3,000 or 4,000 bales.

The report of the Manchester market of this day has not yet come to hand.

BREADSTUFFS—The rise in the Bank rate and the severity of the weather caused a dull feeling in the Corn Exchange this morning. Flour was slow of sale, at a reduction of 6d. ⅌ bbl. Wheat sold only in retail at about late rates. Indian Corn dull, and 6d. ⅌ quarter cheaper. Mixed offered at 38s., without buyers.

PROVISIONS—Are very quiet, and without change in prices. Tallow firm, and in fair demand, at 58s. 6d. for North American.

PRODUCE—Sugars quiet. Coffee—nothing doing. Rice inactive. Ashes—small sales of Pots, at 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s. 3d. Resin sells at 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm, and extreme rates realized. SUGARS quiet, but steady. COFFEE in good demand. Nothing of moment doing in TEA. RICE firm, but not much doing. TALLOW firm, at 60s.@60s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. red	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874	88 @ 90x.d.	
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent 1875	87½ @ 88⅜	88⅛ 30 1d
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	33 @ 31d.	18⅞@9⅝@22
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent. con. 1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (sink. f'd) 8 ⅌ ct. 1st m. 1882	88 @ 89	
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	86 @ 88	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876	96 @ 98	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ c. con. bs. 1876	96 @ 98	97
Do. $100 shares	75 @ 78	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ⅌ c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ⅌ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ⅌ c., '83, assent.	79 @ 81	79½ 80
Do. Bonds, 7 ⅌ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented	32 @ 34	35 4 ⅝@3½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ⅌ cent., convert.	87 @ 89	87
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Bienville—Commerce and Finance in Havana—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The United States steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans the 15th and Havana the 18th, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

There is nothing of general interest to communicate from Havana.

Mercantile affairs are in a depressed state, and the political condition of the United States excites the deepest interest and concern—indeed this topic absorbs all others.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut.-Com. J. N. MAFFIT, was in port for supplies, to sail in a day or two on a cruise.

At half-past 12 o'clock, P. M. off Hatteras Shoals, the *Bienville* exchanged signals with a steamer supposed to be the regular Savannah packet.

Sugar market very much depressed.

Exchange is quoted as follows: London, 12½@13¾ premium. Paris, par @¾ premium. New-York, 4@8½ premium. New-Orleans, short—10@13 premium.

We are indebted to purser PATTEN for favors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 18, 1860.

Perceiving by a recently-received impression of the TIMES which you kindly sent me that a treaty had been, or was about to be, (I do not exactly remember which,) negotiated between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, I have collected a few statistics of revenue of that country, or rather of its chief ports, which I trust will not be deemed altogether uninteresting.

The *Independent* of Caraccas states that the receipts of the Custom-House of Laguayra from May 1 to Dec. 20, last year, were $903,736 99, of which $763,311 27 was derived from imports, $121,616 66 from exports, and the balance from "port duties," and this in time of civil war. In times when peace shall prevail it is estimated the receipts at the same Custom-House would not be less than $2,000,000 and upwards. In the City of Porto Cabello the receipts from duties on imports during the first quarter of 1860 produced $242,421 57. The *Progreso Material* states that the Eastern Railway (in Venezuela) is nearly completed, and will open to public traffic in a few weeks. It was understood that a steamer was to be placed on the route now occupied by sailing vessels which carry the Western mails—and yet within fifteen years it was not known the River Orinoco was navigable. With all these elements of real prosperity, how degraded is the position of Venezuela in the scale of nations,—which has doubtless been produced by her frequent internecine wars. Ought not certain States in our own glorious Republic, who have rushed with such hot haste to dreadful civil war, take heed and learn a lesson from the position of Venezuela as to the shocking effects it is sure to produce.

It is painful to me to have to report that the effects of the financial crisis are being seriously felt among the retailers of this city; the universal cry everywhere is the dullness of trade. There has been, too, another failure of a rather large mercantile house, that of G. STAHMER & Co., and I hear that one or two first-class houses, some of the members of which are known to possess great wealth, have, in consequence of their recent heavy losses, gone into liquidation. Indeed, the general state of business affairs in our city is depressing in the extreme, nor is this at all to be wondered at, for after all the talk and resolutions passed at the meetings at the Palace, beyond the issuing of the "Bonos" of the Spanish Bank of Havana, very little has been done to afford relief to the money market. The Bank has not been able to issue but a small portion of the authorized four millions in its own bills, not having blank bills to the requisite amount of small value in its possession. I hear, though, the bank bills are expected by the first Royal Mail Company's steamship from St. Thomas with the mails from England. She will not, however, be due here until about the 21st inst., and in the interim God alone knows what may occur in our commercial world. Let me, however, do justice to the Bank. It increased its line of discounts during the week ending the 12th inst. by no less an amount than $193,777 75.

The two millions of dollars in Treasury bills, payable on demand to bearer, which it was hoped would afford such great public assistance,—they, I learn, have not been issued,—prudence having suggested that it would be wiser to obtain the consent of the authorities in Spain, before any portion of the large amount hoarded up in the Royal Treasury should be thrown into circulation. If I mistake not I intimated, in my letter reporting the intended issue of these Treasury bills, my fears that the measure would not be acceptable to the Spanish authorities in Spain, and it would not at all surprise me, (Cuba having so long been considered as a milch cow, which was to be drained *dry* upon all suitable opportunities,) were an order to be received in reply to the application for permission to issue the Treasury bills, to instantly remit to Spain every *onza* in the Royal Treasury.

Like the man who fiddled when Rome was on fire, notwithstanding the depressed state of business affairs, public amusements are pursued with as much avidity as ever. Masked Balls are frequent at the public ball-rooms and weekly masked balls attended by persons of great respectability, take place at the Liceo. It has been publicly announced too, that there will be a grand ball given at the Palace on 23d instant, and a fancy-dress one on 10th prox., the Sunday of the Carnival. I have frequently heard it said, "give the inhabitants of Cuba their segar, or dry crust and water, with plenty of music and dancing, and their would be no trouble in riding over them rough shod." I really from the present state of things begin to think there was more truth than poetry in the observation.

The Opera is not as munificently sustained this season as in recent previous ones; but that circumstance is attributable, I believe, to the fact that the great majority of the *artistes* composing the Italian Opera Company which at present occupies the Tacon Theatre are not of the first order of merit. Let ADELINA PATTI but pause and sing a few nights here, as it is hoped and expected she will do, and the theatre, notwithstanding its vast capacity, will be found too small to afford even standing places to the thousands who will rush to hear her.

I know of the landing of but one cargo of Bozales since I last had this pleasure—from a Spanish vessel, called the *Don Juan*, 455 in number, said to have been the property of a gentleman named DURRYS. The locality where the cargo was landed I have not been enabled to ascertain.

The receipts at the Customs of the Island of Porto Rico, during the years 1859 and 1860, were: For 1859, $164,933 92; for 1860, $169,292 27.

The United States steamer *Crusader* arrived at this port, and awaits the arrival of orders, expected in the steamship from your port, now considerably overdue.

COMMERCIAL.

The markets generally are greatly depressed, only small parcels of Sugar selling at last quotations. Offers are made by intending purchasers at considerably lower rates, which holders refuse, as yet, to accept.

Two vessels of 350 and 300 hhds. capacity have been taken up to load sugars at Sagua la Grande, for a port north of Hatteras; and one of 300 hhds. capacity to load sugars for New-York or Boston, all at $3 ⅌ hhd.

Rates to British Channel for orders rather lower. Nothing doing in Exchanges.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

CURE FOR OUR POLITICAL EVILS.

LETTER FROM HON. S. SEYMOUR TO HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

To Hon. John B. Haskin, M. C., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As one of your constituents from the Ninth Congressional District of New-York, I take the liberty of addressing you upon the present extraordinary aspect of our political affairs.

You will admit that we are in the midst of a great political revolution, which is resulting in a dissolution of the Union. I do not propose to discuss the causes which have produced this sad state of things; nor to impute blame to any particular party which may have been more instrumental than any other in bringing it about. The time for all this is past; and it now becomes the imperative duty, not only of every member of Congress, but of every other true patriot, to look the matter square in the face, and see if it is possible to find an adequate and effectual remedy.

The principal and controlling element of dissension between the North and the South, is the question of Slavery in the Territories—and this difference is so radical and uncompromising in its nature, that either party is not only willing to see, but is at this moment actually witnessing the dissolution of the Union, rather than yield to the demands of the other. Although I am glad to see that Senator SEWARD, in his recent great speech for the Union, has gone so far as to admit that "the different forms of labor, if Slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy;" and further, that "Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is, and ought to be —Republicanism, Democracy,—every other political name and thing; all are subordinate, and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union." These are great and patriotic sentiments, and should be responded to and acted upon by men of all parties and all sections.

More than half the present session of Congress has passed without its having taken the first effectual step towards bringing about a reconciliation. State after State is seceding from the Union. The stars and stripes are being desecrated and trampled upon by those whose ancestors fought and bled, side by side with our own, for the protection of one common flag, and the establishment of one united Confederacy. And there seems to be no point in the future upon which our limited vision can rest—from which a ray of light can be seen to penetrate the dark and unfathomable abyss into which we are so rapidly plunging.

The withering effects of this perpetual agitation of the Slavery question, are not only felt upon the material interests of the country, but it is allowed to invade the sanctity of the pulpit; it finds its way into our seminaries of learning, and into our domestic and social circles; in a word, it arrays brother against brother, families against families, communities against communities, States against States, and States against our general Government.

From the deep and earnest feeling manifested upon this subject throughout the whole country, during the campaign of 1856, I became satisfied that unless, before another Presidential election, some solid middle ground could be discovered, upon which the conservative men of both sections could meet and stand as friends, our glorious Union must either be dissolved or rendered practically useless for all the great political and commercial purposes for which it was originally established; and it was this conviction that prevented my acting with the Republican Party, whose doctrines and tendencies I believed were rapidly approximating to abolitionism; and would, if successful, result in a disruption of the Union.

I have long thought that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories (particularly after a Territory should have acquired a sufficient number of bona fide inhabitants to warrant them in the exercise of self government, by the election of a Legislature, together with executive and judicial officers) was this *solid, middle ground;* and my convictions have gained strength with the occurrence of every subsequent event in our history.

You, in conjunction with a small but gallant band of patriots, once took a bold and decided stand against the extension of Slavery into Territories, in opposition to the clearly-expressed wishes of a large majority of their inhabitants; and in this devotion to principle you were nobly sustained by your constituents. Why, then, will you not now make one last effort to save the integrity of the Union, through the agency of that great principle of *self-government* which you then advocated so successfully, and which lies at the foundation of our institutions?

When a Territory possesses an intelligent population of ten or twenty thousand inhabitants, can it be doubted that they are as capable of, and have the same rights to self-government as any larger number who may happen to be located in a State of the Union? Why then not leave this most destructive question of Slavery, like all others, to be decided by the people who are alone interested in its decision?

It may be answered that this proposition has already been submitted to the people, and their verdict recorded against it. But I undertake to say that it has never been fairly and distinctly presented to the American people as an alternative between its adoption and a dissolution of the Union. If it had been, or could now be so presented, I have no doubt that nine-tenths of the suffrages of the whole country would be cast in its favor.

The great issues presented to the people during the last Presidential campaign were, whether Slavery in the Territories should be *protected*, or *prohibited* by the General Government? and the verdict of a plurality only, not a majority, was in favor of prohibition. It is true that the doctrine of non-intervention was nominally indorsed by the Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. DOUGLAS; but during the canvass, and contrary to the wishes of Mr. DOUGLAS and his best friends, it became, through the agency of fusion and *confusion*, so smothered and crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones of Northern and Southern fanaticism, that in no single State was it allowed to join issue, directly and alone, with either protection, prohibition or dissolution. But whenever an allusion was made to this principle, before political assemblages in our own State, or District, it never failed to be responded to with the wildest enthusiasm. How much more so would it now be, if an issue could be joined, and fairly presented to the people, between Non-intervention and a dissolution of the Union.

It may be answered further, that this proposition has been more recently presented and ably advocated in the Senate, by Judge DOUGLAS; and that it failed to meet even with a respectful consideration. Consequently, a similar result would follow its presentation in the House of Representatives. I should hope not. But even if it should be rejected, you would have the satisfaction of feeling that you had done your duty to your country by proposing a substantial and permanent basis of settlement, upon which both sections could stand without sacrifice of principle, and without danger to each other or to the Union.

If this proposition should fail, I am satisfied that it will be in vain to hope for a final, or even a temporary adjustment of this question by Congress; and, therefore, if the Union is to be preserved, some way must be devised to break through this formidable barrier, and present the case fairly to the people of the whole country, for their deliberation and final decision. I know that a large majority of the people of our District and State, and, I believe, of the whole nation, are prepared to assert, if they can have an opportunity, that the Union is far above and beyond all party or sectional considerations; and it does not seem possible that any member of Congress, who is merely an agent or representative of a certain portion of the people, can refuse to refer a matter of this vital importance back to his principals, after having failed altogether of any approximation towards an adjustment himself. Neither does it seem possible that the people would refuse to take the matter up in a spirit of conciliation, and endeavor to harmonize all conflicting interests, and reëstablish our glorious Union upon the enduring foundations of justice, equality and fraternity.

When God, in His Providence, had determined to destroy Sodom, he was induced by Abraham to spare the city if ten righteous men could be found therein. Can it then be possible that, in this our time of great tribulation, there cannot be found a sufficient number of righteous men and true patriots to avert our threatened destruction. Yours respectfully,

PIERMONT, Jan. 19, 1861. S. SEYMOUR.

COCK-FIGHTING.

Amusements of the Ruling Classes.

The City papers, with remarkable unanimity, announced yesterday morning that the "Main," to which we refer below, did not take place. The following account, which was crowded out on Tuesday morning, will show that the match did go off, and that the "fancy" were in the greatest apparent complacency.

For some weeks past the anticipations of the sporting men in and about this City have been exercised concerning a cock-fight that was to be had in Harlem, under the auspices of two well-known and widely-reputed individuals. It was understood that the cocks were to be of the purest breed, and of training the most unexceptionable. Consequently, when the announcement was made that the match would certainly take place at LUFF's Retreat, in One Hundred-and-tenth-street, at 2½ P. M. on Monday, great preparations were made, and much raising of money was undertaken. In pursuance of a notification, our reporter went on Monday afternoon to the place designated, and found that a short time previous the Captain of the Precinct had been there with a small force and warned the proprietor of the place that if he permitted a fight to take place upon his premises, he would be guilty of an illegal act. This frightened a great many timid ones, and they started for home. Not believing that the boys would be so easily deprived of the promised fun, our reporter concluded to remain.

Entering what appeared to be a stable, we ascended a flight of stairs which came to an end in a bar-room, in which were half a hundred imbibers and a few players of "Twenty-seven-up." Passing from thence we entered the pit. In the centre was a ring—around which was a board-fence two-and-a-half feet high, and the floor of which was neatly carpeted. Rising tiers of seats surrounded the ring. In the pit were about two hundred men, the majority of whom seemed to be in the best of humor, jolly and happy as possible. There we ascertained that a "Main" or match had been made between Mr. GENET, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, of pugilistic notoriety, and that on it was depending the ownership of $2,000, aside from side and game bets. The "Main" was an imaginary one between the cities of New-York and Troy—GENET being the Gothamic representative, and MORRISSEY the exponent of the Trojan band. There were nineteen matches in all—and the weights of the cocks respectively were as follows:

Match No.	N. York. lbs. ozs.	Troy. lbs. ozs.	Match No.	N. York. lbs. ozs.	Troy. lbs. ozs.
1	6 00	6 00	11	4 10	4 10
2	4 06	4 06	12	4 09	4 09
3	4 12	4 12	13	5 04	5 03
4	5 02	5 02	14	5 02	5 03
5	4 14	4 14	15	5 01	5 00
6	5 06	5 06	16	4 06	4 07
7	4 07	4 07	17	4 11	4 13
8	4 15	4 15	18	5 14	5 12
9	5 06	5 06	19	5 05	5 07
10	4 06	4 06			

The New-York cocks were mostly Greys, of "the Colonel's" "Starch House" breed, and the belligerents from Troy were Reds, known among the fancy as "Bleeckers."

GENET, in a fur cap, sat at one side of the ring, surrounded and backed by hosts of friends; the umpire, Mr. VANDEWATER, sat just beyond, and MORRISSEY, with a cloud of admirers, occupied a bench not far off. In the audience we recognized Alderman TUOMEY, several Judges, two or three Councilmen, and men of respectable standing in various walks of life.

The first match was between two gray cocks of six pounds weight, who seemed anxious for the fight before they were put upon the marks. When brought in, they crowed most lustily, and, seemingly excited by the blaze of light, looked quickly from side to side. The betting was at this time even. At the word they were put upon the white marks, and in a second were at their bloody work. Up in the air, three feet from the ground—down on the floor, one on top of the other—pick, pick, pick—one of New-York's eyes is out—click goes the long needle spur into his back, and the trainers separate them. At it again—blood spurts upon the white fence around the ring—$20 to $5 on the Trojan—$100 to $40 on the Trojan—New York's on top—pick, pick—he's lost his other eye. Troy flies furiously at him, and with eagerness picks at his neck—now he drives his spur clean into him and they, are again separated. At it again, New-York's wing is broken and both eyes are gone—he is plucky and so is his opponent, who following him home, with a triumphant crow, spurs him, and he falls dead upon the ground.

Money passed rapidly from hand to hand. MORRISSEY was calm outwardly, but his eye twinkled, and he was evidently content, while GENET, having paid up, laid himself quietly back upon a friend's knee, and waited for the next fight. During the intermission some one called out, "Come, MORRISSEY, let's drink." To which he replied, "No, Sir; you don't get me on that, just yet awhile." The cocks were brought in in bags, warmed by the stove in an outer room, and then brought by hand into the pit.

The second match was fought by two brisk little chaps who were keen as briars and thoroughly alive to their work. It seemed but a moment after they were placed upon the marks before the fight was decided. The spurs did the work and New-York won the day, carrying a large pile of cash into the capacious pockets of HARRY and his friends.

The third and fourth matches were very bloody and terrible affairs. The Trojan cocks won in both instances, and were carried off in triumph, leaving their opponents dead upon the ground. At this time a peculiar and unexpected state of affairs was presented. The arrival of several policemen *outside* being considered a very good reason for suspending the sport and fastening the door. After awhile, word came in that "it was all right, and there would be no trouble," so the fight went on.

The fifth match was a very interesting one, and was kept up for a long time. Finally, when to all appearances the Trojan was coming off victorious, a severe struggle took place, during which the New-Yorker, who had lost both eyes, came on top, and both laid quiet. The trainer of the Troy bird took him up, that he might set him upon the mark, whereupon the New-York trainer claimed that his cock was yet at work, and the referee having decided that it was so, the New York cock was declared victorious. This caused great excitement, much loud talking, and the unexpected shifting of a great deal of money.

The sixth match was a failure. After some show-fighting, considerable crowing, and a few friendly interchangings of spurs, the New-York cock lowered his tail, ran away, and lost the fight.

The seventh match was a very remarkable one, and was productive of a great deal of ill-feeling. The cocks were *New-York White* and *Troy Red*. At the very onset, the White lost both his eyes, of which fact the Red took every advantage. The contest was long and severe; several times it seemed to be decided in favor of the Red, but always some plucky move of the White would place matters in *statu quo*. The betting became very general; vast sums, comparatively, were staked, and the odds were fearfully against the White. Presently a long and well contested battle occurred, and during it, on a question of technicality, the referee decided in favor of the White. The wordy row became instantly uproarious and for a few moments matters looked squally enough. The trainer of the Red felt terribly. Said he, as he petted the bloody head of his panting bird, "Well, there shall be no more fighting with my cocks if that's the way you do." Said MORRISSEY—"We must stop the fighting, we can't afford this sort of thing, you know." GENET bore it, of course, good-humoredly, and pocketed his gains, but the rage of the Trojans was beyond description. The referee felt much annoyed at the criticisms that were freely bandied before his face, but he kept his temper remarkably. Probably more profanity and Anti-Christian sentiment prevailed in that inclosure at that time than could be found in the whole City beside. Finally so mixed did matters become that MORRISSEY and GENET were compelled to settle it personally. They left the pit and went to the hotel where, in a little room up stairs, they cussed and discussed the merits of the case for a long time. At one time they agreed to find some honest man on whom they could rely, and proceed with the matching, but after a fruitless search they declared the "Main" to be broken, and the heavy stakes were drawn.

After this they fought four matches, betting heavily on each. The principals were involved to the extent of $1,000 a side, while the out bets were very heavy. The first was won by MORRISSEY; the second by GENET; the third by MORRISSEY, GENET's cock running away for dear life; and the fourth was won by GENET. Mr. MORRISSEY officiated as referee.

The admission fee was $3, which was paid by probably 250 people in all. The fighting ended about 5½ on Tuesday morning, having lasted twelve consecutive hours, having been broken up by the police three times, and occasioning the transfer of at least $50,000 from the hands of one set to those of another. Cock-fighting is undoubtedly an exciting game—exhilarating, but hardly beneficial in its effects. Nor indeed can it be conducive to the most normal condition of one's system if it is at all times pursued under the same difficulties as attended the little affair of Monday night. The tobacco smoke was as dense as plaster, and as strong as ley, and the atmosphere was like that of the black-hole at Calcutta. Let us hope our City Fathers enjoy themselves. May they live long and useful lives, continuing to be worthy of the title Honorable, so that in years to come our children and their children shall revere their memories and revert with commendable pride to the days when their fathers ruled the City's Councils, and the nights when they contested with profanity and gambling the superiority of the Trojan over the cock of Gotham.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 62, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 166, 178, 270, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 125, 133, 137, 139, 141, 155, 167, 169, 171, 181, 183, 272, 274, 278, 284.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 139, 649, 613, 717. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 672, 412, 498, 268, 144, 792, 740, 522, 18.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HOCHREITTER CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, after the arraignment of several persons, the trial of Xavier Hochreitter, for murder, was proceeded with.

Frederick Lynch was first called, and testified to having seen a general fight in Essex-street, though he couldn't tell a single person who was there.

Franz Hackouf testified to the same general statement as the last witness; neither of them saw the stabbing. The testimony for defence rested here.

Mrs. Gonder, mother of the deceased, was next called by the people in rebuttal of testimony introduced by defence. This was only as to circumstances which occurred after the stabbing, and was of no interest except as contradicting witnesses for defence.

Peter Egener was then recalled, also for rebuttal, on collateral points.

Michael Mechlen was also called and testified to the same import.

Nicholas Sattler also testified in the same direction.

Jacob Gonder, brother of the deceased, was also examined on the same points, and testified substantially as the other witnesses had done.

Mrs. Eliza Enzain was next called to rebut the testimony previously given of the prisoner's good character. She had known the prisoner seven years. He has a bad reputation, is quarrelsome, and reputed to be one who carries weapons.

George Dunlein and *Herman Schroeter* also testified to the same effect, and the prosecution rested.

Counsel for defence then summed up at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Waterbury for the people.

The Court reviewed the testimony at length, and charged the jury that if they believed the statements of the witness, the crime proved was murder in the first degree. As to the credibility of the witnesses the jury must judge for itself, and it was entirely beyond the province of the Court to instruct in that respect.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of over an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Counsel for prisoner asked that the passage of sentence might be delayed a few days, for the preparation of a bill of exceptions.

To this the District Attorney assented, and the sentence was postponed till Friday.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John McGuire, William Dunnigan.

Court of General Sessions.

VARONA ACQUITTED.

In this Court the Jury, on Monday evening, brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of José Varona, charged with forgery; and the prisoner was discharged.

AN ARMY OF BURGLARS AND THIEVES.

Yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Robert Barrett and William Marsh, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were sent six months each to the Penitentiary.

George Sherman *alias* Lawrence, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent one year to the Penitentiary.

James D. Collins, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Francis Timene, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty, and was sent two years to Sing Sing.

James Christopher, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and three months.

William Hardy indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years.

Henry Wilson indicted for forgery in the second degree pleaded guilty in the fourth, and was remanded for sentence.

Margaret Spence, and Eliza Murphy were tried on indictments for grand larceny. But the testimony being of a circumstantial character and not very conclusive at that, the jury acquitted in both cases, and the prisoners were discharged.

Thomas Maxwell, William Hayland, Charles Overlander and Michael Mackie, jointly indicted for burglary, were next tried. The jury after remaining out three or four hours rendered a verdict of acquittal for Overlander, and conviction of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, against the others, recommending them to the mercy of the Court.

Overlander was thereupon discharged, Maxwell was sent to the House of Refuge, and the others were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. The prisoners were all boys, 17 or 18 years of age, and the Judge promised them that if they behaved themselves in their new quarters, he would interest himself in their earlier discharge from imprisonment.

John Mullary, indicted for rape on the person of Louisa Hogeman, a little girl, nine years of age, was next tried. This was the last trial of the day, and the jury at a late hour rendered a verdict of guilty of an attempt at rape, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for two years and four months.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—George Williams, Abraham Morran, Joseph Robinson, William Preston, Edward Hampson, Patrick McCarty.

For Grand Larceny—Francis Morris, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Peter Woods, Louisa Palmer, Manuel Hernandez.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty.

For Arson—Jacob Miller.

For Rape—William N. Young.

For Felonious Assault—Elam Landaway, Thomas Hill.

City Sues to Recover Wharfage—Improvements on the Piers Set Up as a Counter-Claim.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Woodruff.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. The Parker Vein Steamship Company et al.—At a trial term of this Court, a judgment of $3,350 was rendered against the defendants, under the following circumstances: The defendants, it appears, run a line of steamers between this City and the City of Baltimore. On the 1st of May, 1854, the defendants leased of the plaintiffs the wharf known as No. 13 North River, for the use and occupation of vessels of more than five tons burden, which lease dated from that day, and was to continue in force to the 1st of May, 1855. By a separate lease dated the same as those before set forth, they further leased of the plaintiffs the Pier No. 12 North River, at the foot of Albany-street, at a stipulated rent. Each of these leases, it appears, contained a covenant that, if the rent was behind for the space of ten days after the dates on which payment was to be made, the Comptroller might cause a notice to be served on the defendants declaring the lease null and void, and that the service of such notice should be conclusive evidence that the defendants had failed to perform their agreement, and that the plaintiff should have the immediate right of reëntry upon the said premises as if no such leases were in existance, and that the defendants should be liable for rent to that time. It appears that such notice was served on the 11th of September, 1854. Two of the defendants in this action, Jewett and Mali, thereupon made and executed to the defendants a bond under seal, conditioned for the payment of the rent. They having failed to comply with the condition of their bond, and the rent not being paid, this action was brought against the lessees as well as the obligers. The defendants admit the claim, but set up that after the defendants entered into possession of Pier No. 13 they made temporary erections and fixtures thereon, and that at the termination of the leases the plaintiffs prevented them from removing said fixtures, but converted them to their own use. The defendants therefore claim that the value of these fixtures should be allowed as a counter-claim. The Court below having held that this was not properly the subject of a counter-claim, an appeal was brought upon this ground alone. The principal point taken by the defendants in support of this position are: *First*, That the counter-claim set up is within subd. 1, sec. 150 of the Code, because it arises out of a contract on which the plaintiff sues; the right asserted by that contract, being involved in and implied by that contract. That the counter-claim arises out of the *transaction* set forth in the complaint, viz: the lease, the possession, the incidental erection of fixtures, the interference with the outgoing tenants, and the appropriation of their fixtures.

The plaintiffs, however, contend that this was not a cause of action arising out of contract, nor connected with the subject matter of the action. That the act complained of was not an injury to the right to collect wharfage, which was the only right covered by the lease. That under the lease the defendants had no right under their lease, nor under the law, to erect any fixtures upon the piers, and have no claim upon the plaintiffs therefor. (2d R. L. of 1813, p. 434.) That the fixtures not having been removed during the term, they become a part of the freehold even if the pier was included in the lease. Decision reserved.

H. H. Anderson for plaintiffs; J. M. Van Cott for defendants.

Practice—Substitution of Non-resident Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

John Lund vs. the Seaman's Bank for Savings.—In this case motion was made on the part of the defendants for the substitution, in their place, of Peter Erik Larsson and others, a business firm in Sweden, on the ground that these foreign parties were the parties in interest.

It appears that one Anders Larsson deposited with the defendants, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, the sum of $2,200, and subsequently assigned to the plaintiff, who was refused the money by the Bank when demanded. He then instituted this action to recover the deposit, for which he held the order of Anders Larsson.

As a defence the defendants aver that Anders Larsson came fraudulently into possession of certain securities belonging to Peter Erik Larsson in Sweden, and that after converting them into money he absconded to this country with the proceeds, and subsequently made a deposit of them in the defendant's bank. They now have notice, as alleged, of the fraud, and refuse to pay over to the assignee or agent of the party making the deposit.

In opposition to the motion to substitute such non-resident defendants, the plaintiff urged that by such a proceeding he would be deprived of a material element of his claim against the Bank. The foreign claimants had not appeared and exhibited proofs to the Court showing that the plaintiff's rights would not be prejudiced by the substitution; nor had they, as non-residents, given any security for costs in the action in case it should be unsuccessfully defended by them. The plaintiff now had a resident and responsible antagonist. The foreign parties proposed to be substituted were non-residents, without property here, nor, so far as had appeared on the part of the motion, had they any property elsewhere. This motion was addressed to the discretion of the Court. The facts did not warrant the substitution.

The Court concurred in the objections urged in opposition to the motion, and, holding that in no case could the present defendants be discharged without paying the money into Court, denied the motions.

J. C. Smith for plaintiff; M. S. Bidwell for defendants.

Landlord and Tenant—Conflict of Ownership and Possession.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Frances Norsworthy et al. vs. Robert Irwin.—This action is brought by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of $237, alleged to be due to them from the defendant, for rent of premises No. 156 Chatham-street.

The defence is that the plaintiffs were also the owners of the adjoining lots on the southerly side of the premises, and while the defendant was in possession, they commenced to tear down the buildings erected on such adjoining lots, the result of which was to leave the interior of defendant's premises entirely exposed to the weather.

The defendant alleges that by reason of the exposure so caused by the plaintiffs, his goods and property were injured to the extent of $2,500 over and above the claim due from him to plaintiffs for rent, and he, himself, was obliged to remove from the premises.

The plaintiffs deny that by reason of the tearing down of the buildings, the defendant suffered any damage.

The case is still on.

Wakeman & Latting for plaintiffs; Hiram Ketchum for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Louisa W. Holbrook, Morritz Antheim, Michael W. Higgins. Neither of the wills make any public bequests.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Harrington et al. vs. Poppenhausen.*—Motion granted, so far as to strike out the third paragraph in the answer, and $10 costs; and in all other respects motion denied.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Whitehead vs. Erksen et al.*—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*John V. Butterworth vs. B. Cohn et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Traphagan vs. Williams.*—Motion for leave to renew denied, with costs.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Recker.—Motion granted, without costs.

Stuart vs. Salhinger.—Issues ordered.

Bennett vs. Doody.—Appraisment of receiver refused.

Morrow vs. Klempner.—Motion denied, with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

WHITING, THE GAY DECEIVER, AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

James F. Whiting, who was arrested on Sunday evening, on a charge of having defrauded a Philadelphia jeweler to the extent of $670, turns out to be an old acquaintance of the Police, noted for his expertness in swindling by means of various "confidential" devices. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, yesterday, for the purpose of having a photograph taken, and Detective Keefe recognized him as an escaped convict from Clinton Prison, who was sentenced in 1856 for a robbery committed at Saratoga Springs. Whiting, who there was known as A. M. Kingsland, had taken board with his family at Congress Hall, and during the time of his residence at that hotel, Gen. Robert Halsey, of Utica, who was also a guest of the establishment, lost $14,000 in cash under circumstances which left no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He was arrested and tried for the offence, with a confederate named William Henderson, and having been proved guilty, each was sentenced to Clinton Prison for a term of nine years and six months. In April last, however, Whiting managed to obtain a suit of citizen's clothes, and, disguised as a visitor, he escaped from prison. Detective Keefe told the prisoner that the circumstances of his past life were pretty well know to the police, and after a while he admitted that he was the person whom he was taken for. Since he escaped from prison, Whiting has been successfully engaged in various swindles, and from his own statements he has accumulated about $20,000. He is a very fine-looking man, possessing great conversational powers, and altogether he is a very prepossessing person. His right name is supposed to be Thompson, though his *aliases* are said to have been as numerous as his misdeeds. The Warden of Clinton Prison was notified of the arrest, and to-day the fugitive will be sent to his former quarters.

A BRAVE SERVANT GIRL.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Bridget Ruddle, a servant girl employed at the house corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Third avenue, was awakened by three burglars who had gained admission to the house by means of false keys, and were engaged in overhauling a bureau in an upper room. After finding out what had occasioned the disturbance, Bridget attempted to secure the thieves by locking the door of the room in which they were. Her design was frustrated, however, and the fellows ran by her into the street but as they passed, she succeeded in striking one of them a severe blow with a skillet. Following the fugitives, she called "Stop thief," and Sergeant Bumstead, of the Nineteenth Ward, having heard the alarm, managed to intercept one of the men, who gave the name of John Benson. The others escaped. Justice BROWNELL committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

EX-RECORDER SMITH ROBBED OF $1,600.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, Jr., was robbed of $1,600 while riding down-town in a Fourth-avenue car. He had been for some days at Bridgeport, Conn., engaged in the trial of the New-Haven Bank robbers. Returning to the City by the New-Haven train he got into a small car and rode to the corner of Bond street. He had not walked more than a dozen steps when he discovered that his pocket had been picked of his wallet containing the sum mentioned. Going back he overtook the car, and just as he got on the rear platform he noticed a man jump off the front and run. A cry of "stop thief" was raised and the Recorder's fellow-passengers started in pursuit, but the thief outran them all and escaped.

TAKING LIBERTIES WITH A ZOUAVE.

Late on Monday night, a number of Zouaves belonging to the French theatrical Company, were passing through Thompson-street, and, when near Fourth-street, Joseph Haws, *alias* Matthew Sears, a notorious thief, stepped up to Adolph Meyer, one of the party, and snatched his gold watch and chain. The thief ran, but the astonished Zouaves followed him and raised an alarm. Officer Bird, of the Fifteenth Ward, saw the fugitive, and tried to bring him to with a shot from his revolver. The ball flew wide, and the man did not stop. He was finally captured, however, and, yesterday, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM GREENE COUNTY.

Officer Niven, of the Second Ward, yesterday arrested a young man, named John W. Hegeman, by authority of a warrant issued by a magistrate of Greene County, N. Y., where complaints have been preferred against him for forgery. The amount of money involved is $3,000, which was obtained by forging promissory notes. The prisoner left the City last evening in custody of the Sheriff of Greene Co.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	97½	550	Mich. Cen. R........	59
19,000	Treas 12 ℘ c Not.	102½	100	do.........b15	59⅛
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	75	do.........	59¼
4,000	Virginia State 6s.	77	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16
10,000	Missouri State 6s.	69¼	400	do............	16¼
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	86	50	do.........b10	16¼
1000	Hud. Riv. s.f. bds.	98	175	do............	16⅛
5000	Mich. So. 2d. mge.	54	250	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	35½
500	Ill. Cent. R. R. bds.	97	200	do.........b30	35¾
3000	Chi. & N.W. 1st mg	45	100	do.........s60	35
1000	LaCrosse & Mil. l.g.	19	150	do............	35¼
1,000	Han. & St.J R.B.	54¼	100	do............	35⅛
11,000	Clev. & T.S.F.Bs.	75	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	13½
2,000	C.B.& Q.R.8p.c.B	92	18	Ills. C. R. scrip.....	86
10	Bank of America	106½	100	do.........s7	85
50	Cumberl'd Coal P.	9	200	do............	85½
30	do............	9¼	50	do.........s30	84½
50	Erie Railroad......	39½	150	do.........s10	85
318	do............	39	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	10¼
100	Hud. R. Rail'd. b30	47½	240	do............	10½
150	do............	47½	300	Gal. & Chic. R..b10	72
250	do............	47¼	50	do............	72
150	New-York C. R b10	80½	100	do.........s30	72
5	do............	80	25	do............	72¼
200	do.........c	80½	150	do............	72½
100	do.........s7	80⅜	250	do............	72⅝
665	do............	80⅜	150	do.........s10	72½
50	do.........b30	80½	300	do.........s10	72⅝
335	do.........s3	80¼	225	do............	72¾
100	do.........s30	80	100	do.........b10	73
12	Harlem Railroad....	16	200	do.........b60	73
100	do............	16¼	120	Cleve. & Toledo R.,	35¾
25	do............	16½	150	do.........b10	35¾
100	do.........b30	16¾	820	do............	35½
110	Har. R. Preferred..	41½	150	do.........b10	35½
320	do............	41	600	do............	35¼
200	do............	41¼	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	59½
200	do.........b30	41½	100	do.........s10	59
100	Reading R.......b10	47	110	do............	59¼
100	do.........b60	47	450	do............	59
500	do.........b30	47½	300	do............	58¾
1000	do............	47	100	do.........b60	59½
100	do.........s30	47	50	Chic. Bur. & Q. R..	76
200	do.........b30	47¼	50	do.........b30	76½
45	Panama Railroad..	117	50	do.........b60	77
65	do............	115	150	do............	75¾
250	Pacific M. St. Co...	92	50	do.........b60	76½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	76½	100	Erie Railroad......	37½
1,000	do............	76¼	50	do.........s5	37¼
2,000	do............	76	50	do.........b10	37
1,000	Virginia State 6s	77	50	do.........s8	36½
1,000	do............	77¼	70	Hud. Riv. Railroad	46¼
20,000	Missouri State 6s	69	350	do............	46
6,000	Brooklyn C.W.L.	100¼	100	Harlem Railroad...	16⅛
3,000	M. So. 2d M. Bds.	54	420	do............	16¼
1,000	M.C. 8 p.c. 1st M.		200	do.........b30	16½
	s.F. Con. Bds....	98	180	Reading R.........	46
10,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	75	100	do............	45⅞
10	Ocean Bank........	88	100	Indianap's & Cin.R.	36
10	Metropolitan Bank.	104	230	Mich. Cen. R.......	57
40	Mechanics' Bank...	106	200	do............	56½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	8½	125	Mich.S. & N.Ind.R.	15½
15	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	100	do............	15¼
125	Pac. Mail SS. Co..	90	100	M. S. & N. I. gtd S.	34
122	do............	89½	550	do............	33½
350	do............	89	22	Ill. Central R. S...	83
175	do.........s10	89	300	do.........s20	81
50	do............	89¼	50	do............	82
20	New-York Cen. R.	79¼	250	Galena & Chi. R...	70½
100	do............	79⅛	350	do............	70¾
835	do............	79	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	34
50	do.........s4	79	100	do.........s30	34
225	Chic. & R'k I. R....	56½	550	do............	34½
100	do............	56¾	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R...	73
285	do............	57	50	do.........s15	72½

TUESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

There was quite as much excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day to sell on the fall as there was yesterday morning to buy on the rise. The market yielded gradually on the first call of the list, especially on State Securities and New-York Central, but before the dealings were through the Western Shares, the disposition to press lower sales was very decided. And soon after the advices from England by the *Marathon*, to the purport of a rise to 7 ℘ cent. in Money at the Bank of England, and of rather lower markets on that side for Cotton, Grain, and American Stocks, were made public, these were availed of to precipitate the decline; so that at the Second Board in the afternoon there was a further fall on the Railways of 1@2 ℘ cent., and a considerable business done on the printed list. Later in the afternoon the tendency was to some business again, and a recovery of about 1 ℘ cent., though still leaving the quotations from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. lower on the active speculatives than the highest on Saturday afternoon and early in the day on Monday. The fluctuations of the two days are thus marked on several descriptions:

New-York Central............	82½@79,	closing 80.
New-York and Erie..........	40¾@36,	closing 37.
Chicago and Rock Island.....	62½@56,	closing 57¾.
Galena and Chicago..........	74¾@70½,	closing 71.
Illinois Central............	87½@81,	closing 81¾.
Michigan Central............	61 @56,	closing 57.
Cleveland and Toledo........	37¼@34,	closing 34¾.
Pacific Mail................	93 @89,	closing 89¼.
Hudson......................	49½@46,	closing 46½.
Burlington..................	78 @72½,	closing 73½.
Harlem Preferred............	42 @39,	closing 39.
Mich. Southern Guaranteed..	36 @33½,	closing 34.

The State Stocks were higher for North Carolinas and Tennessees, and firm for Virginias, while the closing sales of Missouris were at a decline of 1 ℘ cent. On the Railway Mortgages the fluctuations are not very marked, the business being confined to a few retail parcels of each of the prominent descriptions. A sale of $10,000 Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund Mortgage was made this afternoon at 75 ℘ cent, and $11,000 in the morning at the same figure. In regard to the general speculation of the Street, the belief is prevalent that several parties who realized heavily yesterday morning, thereby pocketing from 5 to 8 ℘ cent. profit since early last week, are, or were to-day, assisting the reaction, with a view to come in again for a second upward turn. The course of the market has apparently lost a good part of its sensitiveness to political news and rumors, although the increased number of the disaffected States at the South which have temporarily declared their withdrawal from the Union, and the absence of any well defined conciliation at Washington, undoubtedly deter a portion of the outside public, who might otherwise come in as buyers, from operating to any large extent at present. On the other hand, the heaviest speculators on the Exchange are found to vary their tactics from day to day, without any settled conviction as to the influence of the political troubles upon a market which has the strong support of an abundant supply of Money and easy Exchanges with Europe. In reference to the Exchanges, it is remarked to-day that the English news had little or no immediate effect on 60 day Bills on London, which closed quiet, 106@106½ ℘ cent. One reason assigned is that most of the recent demand has been to cover receipts of English Gold, which are now expected to fall off, if not soon to cease altogether. It appears that the last advance of the rate for Money at the Bank of England was mainly owing to the disappointment from this side on the return of Exchange to 104 ℘ cent. soon after the first heavy arrival of Gold by the *Persia*. Had the rate been maintained even at 105 ℘ cent., it is doubtful whether the fear of further heavy exports to this side would have been indulged. At the same time the nature of the Bank return of January 2 was such as to point to a rise in interest of 7 ℘ cent., and the present advice of the fact was not wholly unlooked for on this side.

Our own Money Market remains easy, though a more active movement among the Brokers who participated in the Treasury Loan of Saturday is observable. At 3 o'clock an additional sum of about $1,200,000 had been paid into the Sub-Treasury. Resales of the new Treasury Bills are making, on the basis of 9@9½ ℘ cent. interest, affording a profit of 1¼@1¾ on the 10@11 ℘ cent. Bills.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Jan. 21	Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼
Jan. 21	Baltimore	¾@ 1
Jan. 21	Boston	Par. ⅛
Jan. 18	Chicago, Ill	5 @ 5½
Jan. 18	Milwaukie, Wis	6 @ 6½
Jan. 21	Washington, D. C	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 19	Pittsburgh, Pa	2½@ 2¾
Jan. 18	Louisville, Ky	⅞@ 1
Jan. 19	Augusta, Ga	3 @ 3¼
Jan. 14	Memphis, Tenn	1 @ 1½
Jan. 14	Nashville, Tenn	2 @ 2¼
Jan. 18	Macon, Ga	3 @ 3¼
Jan. 19	Charleston, S. C.	3½@ 3¾
Jan. 19	Detroit, Michigan	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 12	Clarksville, Tenn	2 @ 3
Jan. 16	Holly Springs, Miss	2 @ 2½
Jan. 3	San Antonio, Tex	3 @ 4
Jan. 15	Little Rock, Ark	2 @ 3
Jan. 20	Richmond, Va	4¾@ 5
Jan. 13	New-Orleans, La	½ dis.
Jan. 13	Mobile, Ala	¼ dis.
Jan. 17	St. Louis, Mo	5½@ 6½

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,171,188	$1,499,853	$2,756,311
Previously report'd.	1,352,012	2,537,726	5,019,179
Since Jan. 1	$2,523,200	$4,037,579	$7,775,490

The following is the statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the week ending Jan. 12.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits
Citizens'	$3,178,009	$3,202,577	$2,135,480	$3,963,823
Canal	1,314,479	1,489,404	642,215	1,460,673
Louisiana	3,686,580	2,591,893	631,259	4,235,098
Lou'a State	3,877,371	3,803,547	1,325,159	5,188,180
Mec. & Tra.	1,018,518	795,290	244,370	817,099
Bk. of N. Or.	1,205,406	1,239,608	376,210	1,018,956
Southern	218,995	615,336	116,660	439,775
Union	1,141,135	719,832	285,385	1,063,583
Merchants'.	480,084	288,209	333,170	382,953
Cres. City	998,571	201,781	165,260	185,948
America	597,710	636,663	122,039	811,757
Total	$16,756,858	$15,584,140	$6,377,069	$19,567,816

	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens'	$1,961,901	$327,512
Canal	1,703,004	132,160
Louisiana	1,246,691	87,903
Louisiana State	966,873	379,404
Mechanics' and Traders'	165,774	44,613
Bank of New-Orleans	121,746	49,733
Southern	475,386	
Union	330,512	137,718
Merchants'	24,683	50,811
Crescent City	20,449	8,450
America	———	3,828
Total	$7,017,019	$1,222,133

As compared with the statement of the previous week, the results are as follows:

Decrease in short loans	$472,711
Increase in specie	1,339,656
Increase in circulation	172,685
Increase in deposits	839,149
Increase in exchange	47,104
Decrease in distant balances	63,242
Total loans, Jan. 5	$20,509,218
Total loans, Jan. 12	19,992,120

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 14.	LOANS. Jan. 21.	SPECIE. Jan. 14.	SPECIE. Jan. 21.
Philadelphia	$3,713,000	$3,647,000	$524,000	$531,000
N. America	3,162,587	3,068,827	505,914	504,102
Farm. & Mech.	4,357,009	4,292,482	719,504	734,915
Commercial	1,644,000	1,623,000	133,090	151,000
Mechanics'	1,638,260	1,664,481	241,384	238,550
N. Liberties	1,230,000	1,217,000	151,000	155,000
Southwark	871,755	844,689	264,295	268,302
Kensington	799,033	793,094	126,341	133,767
Penn Township	664,901	633,671	134,011	140,700
Western	1,310,591	1,322,761	188,676	208,536
Man. & Mech	1,072,595	1,059,235	127,338	133,500
Commerce	681,154	677,227	180,437	180,834
Girard	2,311,269	2,239,889	251,031	245,174
Tradesmen's	473,266	480,954	186,108	191,763
Consolidation	513,693	578,067	73,722	77,706
City	749,340	729,052	117,450	130,146
Commonwealth	534,819	537,822	95,316	98,629
Corn Exchange	551,814	448,782	68,087	70,788
Union	377,400	374,440	64,310	68,690
Total	26,555,986	26,172,473	4,151,824	4,263,105

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 14.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 21.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 14.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 21.
Philadelphia	$1,574,000	$1,521,000	$296,000	$305,000
North American	1,937,420	1,885,225	204,025	208,54
Farm. & Mech.	2,995,248	2,963,465	399,885	388,89
Commercial	716,000	729,000	130,000	130,00
Mechanics'	774,545	757,008	148,785	114,96
N. Liberties	801,000	771,000	116,000	144,00
Southwark	667,279	595,899	96,040	106,345
Kensington	498,516	489,949	140,285	141,48
Penn. Township	471,036	458,241	65,205	63,425
Western	897,451	953,174	136,245	141,050
Man. & Mech	485,769	483,875	94,017	94,430
Commerce	537,813	502,011	78,325	94,245
Girard	985,669	986,844	222,135	223,840
Tradesmen's	437,899	392,630	87,680	84,445
Consolidation	227,719	235,247	103,475	98,793
City	381,014	415,381	85,625	80,765
Commonwealth	203,333	219,344	147,095	151,185
Corn Exchange	226,925	220,594	92,560	102,730
Union	183,955	170,495	50,835	50,185
Total	15,001,591	14,750,382	2,694,217	2,754,315

The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	Jan. 21.	Jan. 14.		
Capital Stock	$11,807,785	$11,807,775	Inc.	$10
Loans	26,172,473	26,555,986	Dec.	383,513
Specie	4,263,105	4,151,824	Inc.	112,281
Due from other banks	2,010,907	2,177,859	Dec.	66,952
Due to other banks	3,411,292	3,464,167	Dec.	42,875
Deposits	14,750,382	15,001,591	Dec.	251,209
Circulation	2,754,315	2,694,217	Inc.	60,098

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	RECEIPTS. Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Fr.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. Oth. F. P.
1860–61	163,000	1,989,000	121,000	13,000	18,000
1859–60	158,000	2,610,000	67,000	24,000	11,000
1858–9	120,000	2,190,000	40,000	12,000	15,000
1857–8	69,000	1,290,000	54,000	15,000	9,008
1856–7	102,000	1,842,000	52,000	13,000	13,000
1855–6	84,000	1,817,000	50,000	15,000	19,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860–61	919,000	221,000	140,000	1,288,000	607,000
1859–60	1,043,000	278,000	131,000	1,452,000	1,043,000
1858–9	650,000	279,000	178,000	1,107,000	870,000
1857–8	437,000	156,000	107,000	700,000	577,000
1856–7	415,000	180,000	125,000	720,000	802,000
1855–6	637,000	224,000	168,000	1,029,000	647,000

For the first time in many weeks, the deliveries at the Southern ports come up to the corresponding week last season. The clearances are also large, reaching a total of 153,000 bales, of which Great Britain takes 121,000 bales. The clearances this week will also foot up large, as the shipping at New-Orleans is clearing, *pro forma*, in advance, to avoid difficulty at the Custom-House after secession. Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS say of the Crop movement:

"The movement of Cotton to the seaboard is now progressing on a pretty free scale. The weekly receipts are in excess of last year, both by mail and telegram, and unless again interrupted, will continue large for some time. The natural effect of high prices in drawing the crop to market should occasion little surprise; for, with nearly half the yield still in their hands, planters must be anxious to realize at the present remunerative rates. The season is now wearing on, and even if prices should decline again, there would be less disposition to hold back than heretofore, as the present crop needs to be got out of the way to prepare for the next. The political agitation at the South is also an additional stimulus for planters realizing. Large receipts during February and March are, therefore, quite probable, and they may prove the heaviest months of the season. The decrease, as compared with last year, is already checked, and if the four million estimate prove correct, we shall, from this out, receive almost as much cotton as last year. The decrease, as compared with 1858–9, has passed its maximum, and will rapidly disappear. The course of our markets has been subject to violent fluctuations lately. The excitement lately advised on this side has been followed by another reaction. Dull news from Liverpool, large receipts at the ports, and a more pacific tone in politics, have caused buyers to pause, and prices have yielded ⅛c.@¼c. at all points. The *Maranthon's* advices, at hand this morning, will also have a depressing effect."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 23½; Morris Canal, 57; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange at par@⅛ ℘ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 5,885 bbls. Flour, 491 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,507 bush. Wheat, 4,500 bush. Corn, 600 bush. Rye, 12,610 bush. Oats, 3,974 bush. Malt, 2,548 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,710 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, including Pots at $5, and Pearls at $5@$5 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been rather more active, to-day, at firm prices. Sales have been made of 400 mats Java, at 16½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c. @14½; 60 bags do., at 14½c.; 2,578 bags common Rio, ex *Royal Bride*, at 10c. cash, for export; 900 bags Rio, in lots, at 12c.@13c.; and 700 bags St Domingo, at 11⅞c ℘ lb., usual terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio Coffee thus: "The demand for Rio, during the past week, has been good, and sales amount to 9,059 bags, all at very full prices. The principal transactions have been 1,662 ℘ *Midas*, at 12c.@12½c; 2,500 ℘ *Kelpie*, at 12¼c.; 800, balance ℘ *Orion*, at 11½c.; 729 ℘ *Regulus*, at 11c.; and 750 ℘ *Ella Virginia*, at 12¼c. The market closes steady." Receipts of Rio, during the week, 4,200 bags ℘ *Flying Cloud*. Stock of all kinds of Coffee, in first hands, this morning, 78,487 packages, including 21,767 mats and 750 bags Java, 48,854 bags Rio, 4,849 bags Maracaibo, 1,294 bags Jamaica, 573 bags Laguayra, and 400 bags St Domingo. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, at 13c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13½c.; and St. Domingo, at 11⅞c.@12c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Jan. 19—New-Orleans	60,000
Jan. 19—Baltimore	24,000
Jan. 19—Philadelphia	5,000
Jan. 22—New-York	48,854
Grand total	137,854

COTTON—The news by the *Marathon* has unfavorably affected the market. The demand has been limited, and prices have been unsettled. Middling Upland quoted nominally at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; do. Gulf, 12⅜c.@12½c. ℘ lb. The business of the week ending last evening, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. notice thus: "Business has been rather quiet in this market during the week. Buyers have shown little disposition to operate, and with a fair supply offering, and holders anxious to realize, prices have declined, ⅛c. The demand has been partly for export and partly for the home trade. In transit Cotton little has been done and quotations are irregular. The week's sales amount to 9,000 bales, and at the close Middling Uplands is quoted 12⅛c. to 12¼c." The following is a statement of the week's sales, here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices and rates of freight:

	Week's Sales.	Closing. Lower.	Middling.	Freight.
New-Orleans, Jan. 21	52,000	⅝c.	11⅞c.	¾d.
Mobile, Jan. 19	18,000	½c.	10½c.	⅞d.
Charleston, Jan. 18	3,000	⅛c.	11c.	9-16d.
Savannah, Jan. 18	7,030	½c.	11c.	⅝d.
New-York, Jan. 22	9,000	⅜c. Upl.	12⅛c.	¾d.
Total bales	89,000			

There is now a decrease in receipts of 621,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and of 201,000 bales from 1858–9 (crop 3,851,000.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is depressed to-day. The unfavorable news from Liverpool discourages shippers, and the firmness in freights tends also to check the export demand. The inquiry from the home trade is limited. Holders are eager to sell, and prices of low and medium grades are quoted a shade easier. Sales have been reported of 14,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $5 70@$5 80, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping b'd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand, partly for export to Liverpool, at former rates. Sales since our last, of 2,900 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,476 bbls. old superfine Georgetown for shipment to Liverpool, on terms not to be published. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $3 10 for Jersey, $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine ℘ bbl. Buckwheat flour is salable and steady at $2 12½@$2 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after to-day, and prices have declined. We have heard of sales of only 56,500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 30; White Western, at $1 53@$1 65 the latter an extreme rate for a small lot of very choice White Michigan, bought by a local miller; amber Western at $1 37; Red Western, part at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 28@$1 29; Northwestern do., $1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 20; and Red State, at $1 31½ ℘ bushel. Corn is dull and drooping. Southern is more abundant and is not in much favor with buyers, being mostly damp and inferior. The inquiry is moderate. Sales have been made of 38,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c. for Sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; 71c. for a small lot of choice do. do.; 70c.@75c. for White Southern; 66c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 73c. for choice do. do., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 73c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels. Barley rules quiet at former rates. Sales 2,700 bushels State, in store, at 74c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in more demand, partly for export, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ℘ bushel. Other articles remain as last noticed.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 1,000 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is moderate, mainly for new at 25c.@32c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been rather quiet to-day; sales have been reported of 130 bbls., at 37c. @38c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in some request at $2 75, but has been generally held at $3 ℘ 280 lbs. Transactions have been unimportant. Week's receipts, 180 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, though not active, has been quoted firmer, closing at 35c.@37c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 1,232 bbls; estimated stock at the close, 3,500 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER says: "The stock is reduced, and, with but little more to arrive, the larger part of the present stock is withdrawn from the market for still higher rates. I quote 36c. for Southern, and 37c. for New-York bbls., in shipping order—the supply of the former being very limited." Tar is dull and heavy, at from $2 12½@$2 62½ ℘ bbl. Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $1 25@$1 30; strained at $1 30@$1 32½, and No. 2 at $1 40@$1 80 ℘ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 25 ℘ 280 lbs. Unfavorable advices from England, and high rates of freight, have checked export movements.

Naval Store Trade of New-York from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	1,745	7,464
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	5,643	4,749
Resin, bbls	17,615	21,795
Tar, bbls	6,261	50

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., including New Mess at $18; uninspected do. at $18 25; and New Prime at $13 12½@$13 25 ℘ bbl. Hogs are in good request at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Dressed, and 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Live, ℘ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 7¾c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Bacon is more active, at from 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb. Lard unchanged. Sales 325 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is inquired for and is steady. Sales 240 bbls. at $8 25 $9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℘ tc. Hams $13@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c. @15c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 tcs., in lots, at $3 87½@$4 50, chiefly within the range ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in good request for export at uniform prices. The reported sales, yesterday and to-day, amount to about 2,200 bags, chiefly at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have not varied.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day; sales having been reported of only 480 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 5¼c. @5¾c., with some New-Orleans, part at 6c.@6½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—The business of the past week, Messrs KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has not varied much during the past week. The receipts of Rough Fat have continued light, and the home demand has been very limited. At the close we note rather more activity in the export trade, owing to favorable advices from Europe, and to-day the market is steady at 9¾c.@10c. Prices this day 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c."

TOBACCO—Seed Leaf is in good demand for export at uniform prices; sales 416 cases at 4c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 375 bbls, in lots, at 18½c.@18¾c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—The firmness of shipowners checked shipments of produce to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., chiefly 3s. 6d. Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℘ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ℘ bush.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia Di Lammermoor.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rarey's Exhibition of Horse-Taming.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Gladiator.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Brutus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—The Toodles—Clubs are Trumps.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are very interesting. The South Carolina Commissioner, Col. Hayne, still remains inactive, so far as any communication with the Government is concerned, but appears to be spending his time quite agreeably in attending dinner parties. He is stated to have received a telegram from Gov. Pickens yesterday, which represents the most amicable relations as existing between the Charlestonians and Major Anderson. Another special messenger has been dispatched by the President to Pensacola, to communicate with the commander of Fort Pickens. It is understood that the instructions sent are to the effect that a collision must be avoided by all honorable means. There are now no fears of a collision, as, according to declarations made yesterday by the President, such a catastrophe will not be likely to take place during the remainder of his Administration.

Yesterday was another important day in Congress—the proceedings being confined exclusively to the consideration of subjects connected with the National troubles. In the Senate, on a motion to fill the vacancies in the Committees caused by the withdrawal of the members from seceding States, the question of the exact relations between these members and the body from which they profess to have withdrawn, came up. The debate was interesting, and was very generally participated in. The question was not decided—consideration of the matter being postponed, on motion of Mr. Seward. The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up, and debated until the adjournment. During the progress of the debate Mr. Trumbull took occasion to correct several false impressions with regard to the attitude of Mr. Lincoln towards the South. In the House, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, presented memorials from 17,000 citizens of that State, in favor of the passage of the resolutions adopted by the Border State Committee. He also gave notice that he should move these resolutions as an amendment to the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three Mr. Colfax reported from the Post-Office Committee his bill for the stoppage of postal facilities in the seceding States. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, suggested a substitute, which Mr. Colfax declined to accept. Mr Stevens, of Pennsylvania, also proposed a substitute, when further consideration of the bill was postponed, to make way for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Clemens, of Virginia, addressed the House. The latter completely dumbfounded the Secessionists by the boldness of his declarations against disunion. Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, also made a speech, advocating his minority report.

In the Georgia Convention yesterday resolutions were adopted authorizing the State to demand of the General Government her share of the Federal property, and pledging the State to pay the carriers for transporting the mails. Six delegates entered their protest against the ordinance of secession, but pledged themselves to defend the State against coercion. An ordinance was offered and made the special order for to-day, to continue in force all the Federal laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. The Convention appointed Commissioners to Louisiana and Texas.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, everything remained quiet, but the precautionary measures were still continued. Commodore Breeze has arrived at the yard, and approves of the steps adopted to guard against the apprehended attack. Fifty United States troops were, yesterday, sent down to Fort Hamilton. They arrived from Plattsburgh Barracks by the afternoon train.

The Grand Jury continued their inquisition, and examined several witnesses touching rumors of armed bodies organizing in New-York to aid the South. They were unable, so far as could be learned, to determine upon a definite charge against any person. Meantime, the instructions of Judge Smalley, in reference to the crime of treason, are having their effect in another direction. Thirty-eight cases of muskets,—four hundred and fifty-six in all,—were yesterday seized by order of Superintendent of Police Kennedy, on board of the steamer *Monticello*, which was just about sailing for Savannah. The arms were consigned to Montgomery, Ala.

In the State Senate yesterday, resolutions, offered by Mr. Conolly, of this City, were adopted, approving the action of the Border States on the secession question, and especially commending the conduct of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, in refusing to call a Convention to promote the cause of the Secessionists. A resolution was adopted fixing the 5th of February for the election of a United States Senator. An amendment to the bill relating to the Finance Department of this City was adopted, retaining Mr. Devlin in the office of City Chamberlain, and authorizing him, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to change the deposits from one bank to another, on proper notice to the Comptroller. In the Assembly, Mr. Birdsall, from the Committee on Federal Relations, presented a minority report, opposing any compromise, except the faithful observance of constitutional obligations by all the States, and in favor of enforcing the laws at all hazards.

The Republicans in the Legislature held a secret caucus last evening, to consider the action advisable to take on the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. The debate was warm and protracted, and no definite action was taken.

By the Cunard steamship *Marathon*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive one day's later European intelligence. The commercial and financial advices are important. The Bank of England, in consequence of the continued flow of gold to America and France, has again raised its rate of discount from six to seven per cent.; and the advance has caused a decline in the English funds of ½ per cent. American Railway Securities were also much prejudiced. In the political world there is nothing specially new. England is said to be remonstrating with France against a prolonged occupation of Syria. The bombardment of Gaeta continued, but there is no immediate prospect of its reduction. The immense war preparations of France point to a great Italian war in the Spring—rendered more probable by the news, received by this arrival, that all hope of transferring Venetia to Italy by negotiation has been abandoned.

By the arrival of the steamship *Bienville*, we receive later news from Havana. The financial troubles in the United States have exercised a depressing influence over trade in Havana. Several failures have occurred, and business is quite at a stand still. The political and general news received by this arrival is quite unimportant.

The Board of Supervisors had an important and interesting meeting yesterday. The Mayor sent in a veto, referring to the Chamberlain question. The Harlem Bridge case came up, in the shape of a report, which concluded with a resolution to refer the question to the counsel of the Board. But the feature of the meeting was the report upon a bill for nearly $5,000 presented by E. Jones & Co., for printing and stationery furnished to the Court of Common Pleas in 1859. The bill was attested by the signature of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court; but on examination by the Committee he stated that he had never signed any such certificate, and that such a quantity of articles could never have been furnished nor used by the Court, and further that the certificate was signed in blank by his deputy, the amounts and figures being filled in afterwards. The Judges also attest that they never required or received such an amount of articles as is claimed, that they had no place to store them, and could not by any possibility have used them. The bill was therefore returned to the Park Bank, which presented it, and who had received it from the Artisans' Bank as one of the collaterals on the strength of which they advanced funds to enable the latter institution to pay over the City funds in its keeping, by authority of Mr. Platt, then Chamberlain, they having made large advances on it, in full faith that it was a correct bill and would be paid.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Hochreitter resulted in his conviction of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. He will be sentenced on Friday. In the General Sessions, an army of burglars and thieves pleaded guilty, and were sent to Sing Sing or the Penitentiary. Two women, tried for larceny, were acquitted, three boys were convicted of burglary, and John Mullary was convicted of an attempt at rape, and sent to Sing Sing for two years and four months. The case of the Mayor against the Parker Vein Steamship Company, for the recovery of wharfage, was before the General Term of the Common Pleas, on an appeal from a judgment at Trial Term, denying the defendants' counter-claim. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Exchange was again under much excitement yesterday, the turn being downward from the extreme advance of Monday, from 2 to 3 per cent., and in some instances 5 per cent. Illinois Central dropped to 81½@82 per cent. New-York Central, after selling at 79 per cent., closed about 80. The English money news had no immediate effect on Bills on London, which left off 106@106½ per cent. for the Boston steamer mail.

The news by the *Marathon* unfavorably affected the General Markets. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Flour, Wheat and Corn were heavy and lower. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Clover Seed and Seed Leaf Tobacco attracted more attention. A fair business was transacted in Hay. Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Hops and Spices were less sought after. Hemp, Fish, Metals, Teas, Fruit, Oils and Candles were quiet. Nothing really new occurred in other branches of trade.

The Cattle Markets have taken an unfavorable turn for the drovers this week, more beeves being on sale than the demand appears to warrant. The yard-books showed about 3,600 head for the first day of sale, and some more are expected to arrive by the Harlem Road. Besides this increase in numbers, the cattle were better and heavier than those on sale last week. Sellers called it a dull market, and hard for owners, many of whom paid more for cattle in the country than they could get for them here yesterday, to say nothing of the expense of freighting them, cost of selling, yardage, &c. As compared with last Tuesday, present prices are fully ½c. ℔ lb. lower, with every prospect of a further reduction to-day. For prime fat butchers' steers, 9c. was the prevailing price; a few at 9¼c., and possibly 9½c., but many very fair killing animals were sold at 8c., and so down as low as 6c.@7c. for tailings. About half the cattle were sold yesterday.

The Disunion Movement and the Coming Administration.

The elder Mathews recorded as a peculiarity of the American people, that they do everything and expect everything to be done, in about *twenty minutes*. We carry this impatience and restless eagerness into public affairs. Any great movement must be consummated at once or we grow weary of it. The *Tribune*, some time since, stated that the Russian project of emancipation,—involving an entire reconstruction of Russian society,—was beginning to be a bore:—it had been on the carpet two years, and was still incomplete. The project of recreating Italy is regarded in very much the same light. Because Napoleon did not on the instant, at the close of a sixty days' campaign, instantly decree the existence of a free, united, independent Italian nation, he is suspected of hypocrisy and flagrant treason to the cause of nationalities.

The same feeling prevails in regard to Disunion. We all have an idea that the dissolution of the Union is to be effected at a single blow,—and we have been watching, with eager impatience, to see the deed accomplished for the last two months. During the French Revolution, the first thing every Parisian did on waking up in the morning, was to feel if his head was still on his shoulders. Our people, before they are dressed, send for the morning newspaper to see if the Union has been dissolved over night. Probably we shall never wholly change our habit in this respect. We shall always expect every new reform or revolution to be effected in "about twenty minutes." But each event of the kind will bring its own lessons by which we may profit, so far as that specific event is concerned. Whether our experience is of permanent utility or not, it may be useful for the moment.

We think our people are satisfied now that Disunion—especially by separate State secession—is not to be achieved suddenly, or by a *coup d'état*. If the election of President had gone to the House of Representatives, a state of things would probably have arisen which would have enabled a Conspiracy to seize the supreme power of the Republic, either by fraud on the suffrage or by force at the Capital. The election of a President by the people averted that peril,—the greatest which has ever menaced the country. The process of dissolution can only now go on among the people, and must of necessity be slow. The Central Government is safe and sound. The disease has been expelled from the vital centre of the system, and now lingers only in the extremities. And every one now sees that its progress, in spite of fever, of inflammation, of paroxysms, is slow and by no means sure. The *vis vitæ* fights vigorously against the poison. The Union is found to be, like the principle of animal life,—not restricted to any specific part, but diffused throughout the system. Our great Confederacy is "vital in every part," and "cannot, but by annihilation, die." Wendell Phillips says that the Constitution was an artificial construction,—not a normal *growth*, and therefore easily to be overthrown. He never was more mistaken. It was the natural result of the national development. It was the inevitable product of the organizing forces and constructive energies of the country,—which had become too strong for the machinery of the old Confederation, and demanded new forms and methods of organic action. Such a Constitution cannot be destroyed in an hour. Its destruction must be a decay. When it ceases to represent the wants and aims and sentiments of the people, it may be superseded by some new development of their political activity. But that time has not yet come.

Up to the present time, the secession movement in the Southern States amounts to nothing more than a vehement struggle for the recovery of departing power,—a struggle which, as every day shows, is certain to end in failure and exhaustion. Nor if it is managed with a judicious mixture of firmness and forbearance, do we see reason to apprehend from it any but *good results*. We do not mean that its immediate consequences may not be disastrous to private business, to local interest, and to the national prestige. But we must avoid the error of supposing that all its results are to be immediate. We must not expect to reap all its fruits in "twenty minutes." It is a great national movement,—a political revolution,—and all such movements require years for their consummation. There is no such thing in this age as social retrogression. The world moves, and its motion is progress. There is a Providence that shapes our ends,—and, we may rely upon it, he will bring out of the confusion and turmoil and dissensions of the hour, higher and better results than mere human wisdom could ever achieve.

The Southern States have taken into their own hands the decision of their fate. We know very well that they know and feel the Union only by the advantages and benefits it has conferred upon them. Florida would have been to this day a swamp, tenanted by alligators and Seminoles, but for the Union. Texas would never have existed but as a Mexican province, but for the Union. Louisiana would have been a French Province to-day, but for the Union. Half the Southern States would be bankrupt, half peopled, the prey of insurrection, but for the power of the Federal Government. Secession is simply a rejection of advantages,—a repudiation of benefits conferred. True, the Southern States just now seem inclined to reject them. They are hot and eager for instant separation. But we must not mistake this for the settled judgment of their people. If it is, why do they take so much pains in Alabama, in Georgia and in Virginia to keep the question from going to the people? But sooner or later it must go there. Unless the seceding States at once abandon all pretence of Republicanism and establish a Despotism, which shall crush out the popular will, all these movements of secession must undergo the scrutiny and revision of the people. And even if they do resort to that desperate expedient, they will only change the form of the reviewal from a peaceful to a revolutionary one.

Now we are not in the least afraid to trust this matter to the decision of the People of the Southern States. We only insist that they shall have ample time to canvass the whole question, and full freedom to pronounce their judgment upon it, in the light of the experience which the present movements towards disunion are certain to afford them. And the principal duty of the incoming Federal Administration is *to secure for them this right*,—to hold things in such a position that they shall neither be hurried into acts of flagrant and irrevocable treason on the one hand, nor goaded by invasions of their rights into fresh exasperations and alarms on the other. The leading forts belonging to the Federal Government,—those which command the great channels of commerce, and are essential for the protection of the country against foreign foes,—should be held at all hazards, and to the last extremity. Foreign commerce with the seceding States should be permitted only on the terms prescribed to the other States by the Federal Government. The postal system should only be continued, if continued at all, on such terms as will compel each seceding State to pay the aggregate of the expense incurred on its behalf. Washington City should be held by the Federal Government if it requires a permanent camp of 100,000 men to hold it. With these precautions the secession movement may safely be left to wear itself out. There is no necessity for civil war, unless the Southern States see fit to begin it. Not a gun need be fired, unless they choose to fire it, and even then we can well afford, as we have done hitherto, to meet violence with forbearance, and passion with calm appeals to reason and experience,—until the South makes a conflict unavoidable, and then the consequences must be upon their own heads.

One thing is clear:—The responsibility of carrying the country through this crisis devolves upon the Republican Administration of Mr. Lincoln. The Executive power of the Government will pass into his hands within a few weeks. The disunion movement has created throughout the country a disposition to encourage and support every just and proper effort that may be made by his Administration, to secure a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He is known, by all who have had the candor to inform themselves of his opinions and character, to be an eminently safe, patriotic and upright statesman. His selection of Gov. Seward to be the Premier of his Cabinet has inspired general confidence in his sagacity, and Mr. Seward's recent speech has satisfied just and reasonable men, in every section of the country, that the general tone and temper of the Administration will be, in the highest degree and in the truest sense of the words, conservative and just.

The Administration will deserve and need the support of patriotic and fair-minded citizens of every class and of every party, in its endeavors to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the laws. It is easy to foresee that it is destined to encounter the hostility of extremists in both sections, and that some, even, of those who have been most clamorous in its support are quite likely, failing to secure the personal advantages for which they labored, to become the most vehement of its foes. But we have a firm confidence that, in all measures for the general good, in all endeavors to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare, it will receive the support of the candid and just of all parties. Partisan contentions must be suspended when the safety of the Republic is at stake. With such a support, we have fixed faith in the ability of our institutions to go safely through the ordeal which is upon them, and to vindicate, by the highest of all tests, the wisdom of our fathers, and the excellence of the Constitution which they bequeathed to us.

Be Patient.—Frequent complaints are made by the journals of Georgia regarding the unsatisfactory manner in which the mail service is performed. Pouches from Florida, for instance, reach Savannah at very irregular intervals, and but a few days since an attempt was detected to smuggle a number of them through in boxes as freight. Evidently the Georgians have not been out of the Union long enough to learn that a censorship of the Post-office is one of the first necessities of their position. They will fully appreciate this by the time they have sustained their independent sovereignty as long as the Floridians and South Carolinians have done; but assuredly nothing could be more unreasonable than for them to hope for uninterrupted enjoyment of postal facilities, when Gov. Pickens holds sway north of them to direct a systematic supervision of all mails which may pass through his territories; and while Fort Pickens, with which communication could not safely be allowed, exists just below their southern boundary.

Searching the mails for treasonable matter is tedious and thankless work at best; never before was it so necessary that it should be performed faithfully and thoroughly. If the Georgians will only possess their souls in patience, their independent neighbors will soon become accustomed to their new duties, so as to discharge them with greater dispatch. Of course the Federal authorities will be indulgent and grant these novices abundant time for practice.

Secession of Florida.

As Florida has just seceded and assumed the dignity of an *independent* nation, it may be interesting to refer to two or three points in her history, first as a Territory, then as a State, from which a good idea may be gained of her probable future glorious career.

Not long after its organization as a Territory, its people, smitten with a presage of their future greatness, undertook an elaborate system of internal improvements, connected with and to be sustained by Banks. The money for both, amounting to some $5,000,000, was borrowed on the faith of the Territory. The St. Mark's and Tallahassee Railroad was commenced, and several Banks put in operation. For a time everything went on swimmingly. Money was flush. There being only a few thousand people in the Territory, almost each man came in for a slice. By and by pay-day came round, but with it no pay. The Banks went up; so did the Railroad. The Territory followed suit, leaving unpaid both principal and interest of its loans.

In time the Territory applied for admission into the Confederacy as a State. Leave was granted. In adopting *its own* Constitution, the question of the Territorial debt came up. It was a disagreeable spectre, and to lay it forever, a clause was inserted in the new Constitution forbidding its assumption by the new State. It was a debt contracted before *legal* majority. To this clause the State faithfully adhered, although it has been the recipient of some 17,000,000 acres of land from the General Government. The creditors for a long time tried various ways to recover their money. They applied to the United States and made out, as many thought, a good case. They said, "If Florida was a *minor*, you, by an express act of Congress approved of the Territorial act authorizing the loan, and if the *child* be not bound thereby the *parent* must." But this argument failed to move the parent, and the unlucky creditors long ago abandoned all hope of ever recovering a penny.

A new scene opens. The State, a few years ago, adopted *another* internal improvement scheme, based upon the lands granted to it by Congress. Upon those lands, as a basis, a large issue of bonds was made, and other classes based upon other lands, road-beds, equipments, etc., etc. These bonds were used *North* in exchange for money, iron, materials, etc., etc. The interest on a portion of them is already in default. But as the State has raised herself to new dignity, why not, as on a previous occasion, cast off old liabilities altogether? So much at least is certain—if secession be accomplished, the whole of the debt last contracted will be virtually rubbed out, from the embarrassments that will follow, which will dry up the means from which the internal improvement fund was to be replenished, and render the railroads constructed almost entirely unproductive. Yet, the very men seeking to bring about such a result are the authors of the system—Presidents, Directors and Contractors of the railroads—through whose instrumentality the bonds have been placed upon the public. The result will be a repetition of the old story of repudiation, only in a little different form.

Such are the members by whom the new Southern Confederacy is to be inaugurated. Mississippi, after having repudiated one debt, now proposes to borrow a few more millions to support the luxury of fighting. Arkansas will probably follow suit. We have not so much to say about State action, but when we see the leading actors in the Florida Convention to be the very parties who have raised, at the North, the means of constructing their roads, we can't help feeling indignant at such a breach of good faith. A sense of decency, at least, should have kept them in the background, if it could not induce them to act a manly part by doing all in their power to prevent any action threatening the value of the securities negotiated by them, and for which they have received the cash. What is to be the career of a State, whose representative men so coolly turn round and destroy the value of a property they have just put upon the market?

The Democratic Principle Abroad.—Democracy has some strange results, and one that in European eyes has heretofore been the strangest, is the opportunity it affords to young men of talent and energy, but of obscure origin. But democracy gains ground daily abroad, and some of what have been considered the distinctive features of our Yankee Republic, are developing very rapidly on the other side of the Atlantic. Universal suffrage is recognized in France and Italy. It gave Louis Napoleon the indorsement, by virtue of which he claims to hold his throne—it settled the fate of Savoy—it was appealed to by Victor Emanuel when he set out to conquer Naples.

But not only is this great prominent feature of popular rule becoming familiar to the European mind; the results long known here are also sprouting up in Italy and France. The present head of the Neapolitan Government is a curious illustration in his own person of the appearance of those results. Costantino Nigra, only six years ago, was a mere *litterateur*, whose ability attracted the attention of Count Cavour, and procured him the post of private secretary to that statesman. He was then extremely young. He belonged to the middle ranks of life; he had no fortune or connections to push him on. But his tact and address, combined with his absolute talent, pushed him better than fortune or family. He soon became a favorite, not only with Cavour, but with the Emperor Napoleon; he was sent, doubtless in accordance with the wish of the Emperor, to represent Sardinia at the Tuileries, and is now, at the most eventful and important moment in the history of Modern Italy, selected to head the Government established in Naples by the new Sovereign of the Peninsula. It is probable that his unaristocratic origin, his rapid rise and his youth will be alleged against him by his enemies; for no man in such a position as he now fills but must have enemies; yet these would almost be recommendatory here.

These are indications of the revolution, deeper than that which overturns Governments and recreates Empires—the revolution in opinion, in feeling, in prejudice that is now seething in the European mind. When rank and cast bow down in those old monarchies to talent and youth; when self-made rising men, as we are accustomed to call them here, are becoming common there; when the mighty potentates and astute statesmen who carve out destiny, or hope to make the world think they do so—when these recognize this radical revolution—we may be sure that the world is changing fast. Nigra is a representative man.

A Convert from the Cotton Creed.

Certainly the last man in the world who might have been expected to rap the Secessionists over the knuckles was Mr. John Mitchel; and for this very reason, perhaps, he has felt bound to do it, and has done it with a will. The charm of inconsistency is one which this gentleman appears utterly unable to resist; and having preached in this country for several years the omnipotence of King Cotton, and its ability to subdue all other interests to its royal demands,—we should take it, perhaps, as but natural to find him now preaching, while in France, that cotton is but a very small affair after all; and that the English markets can be supplied with all, and more than all they need, and at cheaper rates than ever heretofore, from "the magnificent alluvial vallies of Central China." Thus Mr. Mitchell speaks in his last letter from Paris, dated the 15th of December, and addressed to the Charleston *Mercury*:

> "Now China, at present, produces *even six times as much cotton as all your Southern States put together*—not of the finest kind, indeed, but of the sort of which nankeen is made, in which about three hundred millions of people are clothed every day. Yet, where that cotton grows, it is calculated that other and better cotton may grow; and the magnificent alluvial valleys of Central China, all around the Hoan-Ho and the Yang-tse Kiang rivers, are certainly as capable of producing the most valuable kinds of that useful plant as are the valleys of the Mississippi and the Alabama. Labor, also, is far more abundant, and costs literally nothing at all. *Once the country is subjected, English cotton-growers may have many millions of laborers, all anxious to work for their bare subsistence,* for what would subsist one negro would be a luxurious supply for five Chinamen. The Chinamen, too, will be apprentices not slaves—the spirit of the age forbids—and so there will be no obligations to care for them, to feed and clothe them, when the work is got out of them. In short, if the cultivation once begins on those two rivers, *you may bid adieu to the Manchester and Liverpool markets; and that's the meaning of the China war.*"

There is so much good sense and commercial wisdom in the foregoing extract, that one finds it difficult to realize that it emanates from the pen of that brilliant, but eccentric and paradoxical journalist, who arrived on our shores with as large a capital of popularity and public respect as was ever before imported by any stranger seeking amongst us a permanent home; but who, nevertheless, contrived, in a space of time almost incredibly short, to leave himself without a friend outside of the social and domestic circles, throughout the entire Northern States. If we examine the matter a little deeper, however, and analyze the motives of the apparent inconsistency, we shall soon arrive at the key-note to all Mr. Mitchel's deviations from the harmony of common sense, and have exposed to our view the one weak intellectual point which has jangled all the sweet bells of a more than commonly gifted nature out of tune.

John Mitchel hates the British Government with, not only the hatred of an Anti-English Irishman, which is some; but of a transported Anti-English Irishman, which is considerably more. On his arrival here he devoted his really superior talents to breeding hatred between the people of the United States and the British Government; and finding the Government of this country entirely in the hands of the slaveholders, it was but natural for him to side with the Pro-Slavery party, and denounce Great Britain as the arrogant and aggressive Abolition power of the world. It was under the sway of this master passion that he wished (in print) to have a plantation in Alabama "well stocked with fat niggers;" and it was for this, too, that he labored earnestly in the South to produce an impression that England, while actively Anti-Slavery to her heart's core, was really dependent on the cotton crop of the South for her very existence as a people.

But things have, since the 6th of November last, changed, and Mr. Mitchel now either sees, or thinks he sees, that the disruption of the American Union—the failure of this great experiment of popular government—would gladden the souls of the British aristocracy, tighten their grip on the English masses, and fill with hosannahs the hated arches of Exeter Hall. This is enough! He needs no other argument to place him in opposition to all his assumed tenets on the Slavery question, on the Cotton question, on the Secession question. "Whatever would give joy or comfort to Great Britain must be wrong"—is Mr. Mitchel's faith; and thus all his inconsistencies are explained—his course having only been eccentric on minor issues, or things that he regarded as such, in order that he might press forward with more energy to the gratification of that political hatred which has so long been the mainspring of his troubled and unsatisfactory life.

Common Jobbery in the Common Pleas.—By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, published elsewhere, it will be seen that City corruption has grown so bold as even to lift up its head under the shadow of the bench of justice. Thanks to a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, this attempted operation has been discovered in time to prevent its consummation; but whether Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Clerk of the Common Pleas, believes himself justified in allowing one of the subordinates in his office to certify in blank to the correctness of bills which are afterwards to be filled up by a City Contractor,—is a point that we must await some further disclosures before deciding.

It appears that Mr. E. Jones, printer and stationer to the Court of Common Pleas, made out a form of bill for work done and supplies furnished, leaving the amounts blank; and then procured a certificate that this bill had been examined, and that the charges were correct, from one R. J. Clark, a deputy in the office of Mr. Jarvis. This bill Mr. E. Jones then filled out with an amount of printing and stationery, alleged by the Judges of the Common Pleas to be fabulously exaggerated, making a total of nearly $5,000; and on this bill, so officially certified as correct, Mr. Jones obtained an advance out of the public money in the Artisans' Bank—which latter institution finally transferred the certified bill to the Park Bank as a portion of its assets for the money deposited in its keeping by Ex-Chamberlain Platt. The Park Bank then presented this bill for payment to the Board of Supervisors, who referred it to a Special Committee, through whose investigations the whole iniquity has been laid bare.

It would be interesting to know how many heads of Departments and Bureaux in our City and County Government are in the habit of allowing the clerks in their offices to sign the names of their employers to documents of this nature? Also how many of such clerks are in the habit of signing and certifying the correctness of such bills in advance, relying with admirable faith, it is to be supposed, upon the honesty of the men who have afterwards to fill up the items and amounts? And finally, it might be a wise thing to inquire, how much of this kind of security was embraced in the assets transferred by the Artisans' Bank on the removal of the City Funds?

Premonitory Symptoms.

We have more than once alluded to the certainty of an "irrepressible conflict" between different sections and rival interests of the Southern States,—as soon as they attempt to organize a Confederacy of their own. We mentioned a day or two since Western Virginia and Northern Alabama as not at all likely to submit to the attempted coercion of the Slave-trade interest which is at the bottom of the Disunion movement.

The following paragraph from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* shows that in one of those sections this movement of resistance has already been inaugurated:

> "We learn that quite an exciting scene occurred in the Alabama Convention after that body had refused, by a decided vote, to submit their action to the people. Hon Nich. Davis, of Huntsville, declared his belief that the people of North Alabama would never abide the action of that Convention if denied the right of voting upon it. *Mr. Yancey thereupon denounced the people of North Alabama as tories, traitors and rebels, and said they ought to be coerced into a submission to the decree of the Convention.* Mr. Davis replied that they might attempt coercion, but North Alabama would meet them upon the line and decide the issue at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. Yancey seems to keep a theory of coercion for his own private use. He will probably seek to apply it by and bye to those portions of his Southern Confederacy which object to his pet scheme of restoring the Slave-trade.

Western Virginia made a similar protest yesterday in Congress, through Mr. Clemens, whose speech is reported in this morning's Times. These sentiments may have but little influence just now upon the secession movement, but they will make themselves felt before the scheme reaches its consummation.

Louis Napoleon and Secession.—The Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* gives the following interesting sketch of a conversation between the Emperor of the French and our Minister, Mr. Faulkner, on New-Year's day. After the usual greetings, the Emperor said:

> "What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it?"
>
> "Like most nations, Sire," replied Mr. Faulkner, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring, as described in the European Press."
>
> The Emperor—"*I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the general Confederation.*"
>
> Mr. Faulkner—"The States still form one common Government, as heretofore, There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two States. But we are familiar with the excitement, as we are with the vigor, which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which woule have shattered into fragments any other Government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."
>
> The Emperor—"*I sincerely hope it may be so;* AND THAT YOU MAY LONG CONTINUE AN UNITED AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE."

This does not indicate that extreme alacrity to espouse the cause of the Southern Confederacy, for which some of its sanguine advocates have been looking. There is no reason to doubt the entire sincerity of the Emperor's wish.

A Superintendent for Our City Railroads. — The appointment by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners of Matthew D. Greene, Esq., to the position of Inspector of City Railroads, will be hailed with hope by the great body of those whose necessities compel them to travel on the cars of the various avenues. It is the first indication of a desire on the part of the men in authority to protect the masses of the people against the grasping economy of the monopolists, who are in control of our City Roads. By a proper enforcement of the ordinances already in existence, Mr. Greene may do much towards making the several Railroad Companies pay at least a decent semblance of respect to the wants and comforts, the health and necessities of those who live upon the various lines of transit; while from his official position, and the knowledge it will give him of the errors and shortcomings of the present system, any suggestions that he may hereafter be led to make, will be very likely to receive attention and attract redress from the proper quarter. It is vain to expect anything from the Companies save the sordid pursuit of their own interests; but Mr. Greene is an active, public-spirited man; and in his new office, if he exert his power as we expect he will, very much may be done to alleviate the evils and increase the comforts of our present main means of City conveyances.

We have to notice, also, in this connection, an excellent bill introduced by Senator Ramsey, providing for a reduction of fare in cases where the annual profits exceed a certain liberal amount, and also making provision that no railroad car shall be allowed to carry more passengers than it can furnish with seats; but that each City Railroad Company shall be compelled by law to run cars often enough, and in numbers sufficient, to suit the public convenience. These provisions are so just and necessary that we see not how the Legislature, on a direct vote, can refuse to enact them; while, on the other hand, our past experience of the various adroit processes by which measures of this kind are shelved in Committee, will not permit us to indulge any very sanguine hope of their final passage.

Charleston Vessels Arrived at Savannah.—*The following vessels arrived here yesterday from Charleston, having been prevented from going into Charleston harbor, by the sinking of three vessels in the ship channel, by the authorities:*

Ship *Cathadin*, Perkins, from Deal.
Ship *Albert Gallatin*, Storer, ———.
Bark *Yankee Blade*, Burke, Ireland.
Ship *Augusta and Victor*, Ollivier, Havre.
Ship *Emily St. Pierre*, Tessier, Liverpool.

[*Savannah Republican.*

This is the commencement of Southern Free Trade—closing of harbors and driving every ship to other ports. As soon as the sceaes of Charleston are repeated at Savannah, that city will block up its harbor, and the ships consigned to it will seek some other port. So it will go till the commerce of every Southern city is destroyed. To effect such a result the North need not move a vessel or a soldier. Great crimes punish themselves. The commerce of the world will avoid as a pestilence a people so totally given over to madness as those of South Carolina. In her fate the other seceding States can already read their own.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Day in the House—A Homœopathic College—A Divorce Refused—Saving the Union—Dividing the School Moneys—The Ohio Resolutions—The Chamberlain's Bill, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

The House had a short session in General Orders to-day—a session not so short, however, that they did not wade through and through the bill-book, cleaning out entirely all the work on hand, and so coming back to the regular order of things.

In the order of petitions Mr. MORGAN presented one for an appropriation to build a Female Department of the Western House of Refuge. In the present prospect for increased State expenditures, it is hardly probable that there will be much expended this year in the construction of buildings, either for charity, or for the punishment of crime.

In Reports, Mr. BIRDSALL presented a minority report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was ordered printed. This makes "three reports," two "disclaimers," and one "proviso," that we have already had from a committee that only originally reported half-way compromise resolutions, for the consideration of the House.

Mr. FINCH reported unfavorably on the petition of JAMES CLARK for a divorce from his wife, so that JAMES will have to champ the matrimonial bit. I don't know whether he is to be pitied or not—but, certainly, Mrs. CLARK can have no enviable position.

Mr. SCOVILLE gives notice that he will introduce a bill to repeal "certain laws of 1860." He probably means some very uncertain laws.

Mr. ODELL gives notice of a bill to incorporate a Homeopathic State College. So one by one the landmarks that surrounded the true practice are being swept away. For all the aid the State can give us, we shall be unable shortly to determine upon what principle we are doctored out of the world. In the good old days when the State held all irregular but the Allopaths, we encountered, no doubt uncertainty, but went quietly to our long repose, serenely certain that we were being duly prescribed into or the world to come. But what with Hydropaths and Homœopaths, we run a great risk of dying in a very crude way, or, perchance, getting well despite the drugs—especially under the infinitessimal doses which Mr. ODELL proposes to sanction by a legislative charter.

And this was about all that our representatives in Assembly were guilty of doing.

In the Senate there was a bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE, the single section of which provides:

SECTION 1. The school established and maintained by the Fourth Ward Mission, in the City of New-York, shall participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund, in the same manner and degree as the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as are now by law imposed on the Common Schools of New-York.

Will not this reopen the old controversy about the distribution of the School Funds between the Protestant and Catholic schools? It looks in that direction, at least.

The Senate has adopted a resolution to go into an election for United States Senator on Tuesday, the 5th day of February. There will be some strong hearts fluttering before the end of that contest. Who is the coming man? It would be a prophet, indeed, who should proclaim his name.

The Senate also ordered a Select Committee to be appointed on the Excise Laws. In what direction it is proposed to amend them has not yet transpired, but it may perhaps be timely for the Liquor Dealers' Association to order up a supply of unadulterated, and to look to the depths of their strong box. I think the movement to-day betokens a depletion of their exchequer.

Gov. MORGAN transmitted to the two Houses, the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio, on the occasion of the reception of the resolves from this State, tendering aid to sustain the General Government, and to enforce the laws.

Mr. RICHARD CONNOLLY tries his hand at saving the Union by offering the following resolutions, to act upon which the rules are suspended:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the conservative action of the Border Slave States, in refusing to sanction the unconstitutional measures of the Secession States, merits the grateful acknowledgments of the people of New-York.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the refusal of Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, to convene the Legislature of that State, to promote the objects of the Secessionists, excites our profoundest admiration. Our country will acknowledge him a patriot of the highest order;—Liberty will own him a benefactor—the human race a friend.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit to Gov. HICKS a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

These are adopted by the following emphatic vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Fiero, Gardiner, Goss, Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Kelly, Ketcham, Lapham, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, Munroe, J. M. Murphy, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Sessions, Spinola, Williams—27.

NAYS—Mr. Lawrence—1.

And now comes on the special order of the day, which is the consideration of the bill providing for the appointment of a City Chamberlain. The discussion is opened by Mr. COLVIN, who takes high ground in opposition, basing his objections upon the plea that we ought not to legislate for New-York. Senator HAMMOND follows in favor of the bill, with a very decided intimation that New-York is a huge, overgrown baby, that is incapable of caring for herself.

Then follows Mr. SPINOLA, also in the affirmative, and P. P. MURPHY, and CONNOLLY, and J. M. MURPHY, and MANIERRE. The latter reads a letter from JAMES GALLATIN, J. J. ASTOR, Jr., PETER COOPER, JAMES HARPER, and a half-dozen names that would look pleasant at the lower right-hand corner of a check, or any other evidence of indebtedness, which strongly favors the measure; and Senator LAWRENCE reads another from a namesake who was an ex-Chamberlain, who was decidedly hostile to the bill.

With very much the appearance of that earnestness which characterizes a family quarrel, the disputation went on for an hour and a half, at the end of which time an amendment prevailed by a vote of ayes 15, noes 10, which took the life out of the original bill, as instead of conferring the appointing power upon Comptroller HAWS, it confirms the selection of DEVELIN, and provides for his retention of the office.

Without coming to a final vote, the Committee reported progress, and made the bill the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the Executive session.

During the progress of this discussion, the two leaders of the rival interests were present in the lobby of the Senate, consulting, suggesting and moving "*their men*," as circumstances required. The victory is with the Develin portion to-day—it is said it will be with the expectant appointee to-morrow. Able tacticians are on both sides, so the end may be considered doubtful. That the struggle thus far has been disgraceful, any one will admit who witnessed its progress to-day. I never before witnessed so reckless a disregard of position, such open, shameless collusion with the lobby—so transparent a purpose to go for that which paid best. I'll mark the division-list when this bill comes to its third reading, and, with your permission, "explain" each man's vote. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Republicans undertook a joint caucus to-night to determine their action on the Robinson resolution. There was a protracted discussion, and a universal sentiment against any propositions being sent out from the State Legislature.

The Caucus agreed to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the resolutions, and to leave members at liberty to vote as they may choose when they come before the House. They will be indefinitely postponed when they come up in the Assembly on Thursday.

I think the bill to reorganize the militia will pass the House to-morrow.

The backbone element decidedly preponderates in the State Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. CONOLLY offered concurrent resolutions, which are given in full above.

The Governor transmitted the resolutions against secession adopted by the Legislature of Ohio.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to amend the act to facilitate the progress of civil actions in which the people of the State are parties.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to enable the School in the Fourth Ward Mission in New-York to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund.

Mr. CONOLLY introduced a bill to empower the Street Commissioner and Comptroller of New-York to settle old contracts for local improvements, &c.

The resolution to fix the 5th of February for the election of a United States Senator was adopted.

The Governor's Message was made the special order on Friday.

The resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to revise the Excise Law was adopted.

The Senate took up the bill relative to the Finance Department of the City of New-York.

On motion of Mr. SESSIONS, the amendment was adopted, retaining Mr. DEVLIN in the office of Chamberlain, by a vote of 17 to 10.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S amendment was also adopted providing that the same Chamberlain may, at any time, and, from time to time, change the bank or banks of deposits for the moneys of the City of New-York, respectively upon notice thereof to the Comptroller of said City, and it shall be the duty of any bank or banks holding such moneys at the time of such notice, to transfer the same forthwith to the bank specified in such notice, and in case of refusal of such bank, it may be compelled by *mandamus* to make such transfer, and shall be liable to pay five per cent. as damages for detention besides interest from the date of the demand. After some debate, progress was reported on the bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker named the following Committee on the Condition and Wants of the People of Kansas: Messrs. Turner, Randall, Wells, Macomber, Bergen.

Several local bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole.

The resolutions on the subject of secession passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio were presented by the Governor.

Mr. BIRDSALL made a minority report from the Committee on Federal Relations opposing any compromise except the faithful observance of the constitutional obligations by all the States of the Union, and favoring the enforcement of the laws by the General Government at all hazards.

Mr. BERGEN introduced a bill to repeal the act closing the Atlantic-street Tunnel, in Brooklyn, and prohibiting the use of steam.

Mr. VARIAN introduced a bill to prohibit the Homœopathic College from conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine unless the party is twenty one years of age, has been three years with a practicing physician, and attended two courses of lectures in an incorporated Medical College.

Mr. SCOVELL offered the following:

Resolved, That no resolution referring claim papers to a Committee shall be adopted, unless such resolution expressly sets forth the date of such claim; how long it has been on file here; and how many times, if at any, it has been before the Committee on Claims and by them unfavorably reported upon.

Adopted.

Also, That no leave of absence be granted to a member hereafter, except on a request in writing, giving good reason therefor.

Tabled. Adjourned.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 31st of December, arrived this evening, bringing all the back mails.

Business in Santa Fé was dull.

The news from the Plains is unimportant. About 18 days ago, Maj. CRITTENDEN with his command from Fort Union, came across a large band of Kiowa Indians near Lemon Springs, and a battle ensued. Fifty Indians were killed, and among them their notorious Chief, SAUTAUX. They burnt up 100 lodges and took all their ponies, provisions, &c. None of CRITTENDEN'S command were even wounded.

Weather pleasant to Council Grove; from there the snow is very deep.

The Jackalow Trial.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Eleven witnesses were examined in the Jackalow case, to-day, on the part of the Government. They proved the facts connected with the running into of the schooner *Spray* by the *Lucinda*; the prisoner's refusal to let any on deck, threatening to cut them with a hatchet; the picking up of JACKALOW by Capt. WEBB; the tracing of the prisoner to Newark, where he applied for lodgings, and secreted himself in a cellar; and that he gave two different names when, at Egg Harbor, the prisoner told the same story as to the whereabouts of Capt. LEET and his brother, and that he bought in Brooklyn one barrel of flour, soap, matches and brooms, and in New-York two coils of rope. The Government has thus far examined 17 witnesses, one-half the number subpœnaed.

Railroad Accident.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A cattle train on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, consisting of fourteen cars, last night broke through the bridge between Bellows Falls and Chester, Vt. Five cars went through, killing fifty sheep and four cattle. No injury was sustained by the men on the train.

Disaster to the Ship Hartley.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The ship *Hartley*, from New-Orleans for Boston, went ashore, on the 20th ult., on Sandy Cay, and on the 22d ult. were burned. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton was saved.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee *en route* for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day. They will leave for that city to-morrow afternoon.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *North Briton*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 10th, and Londonderry of the 11th inst.

Amusements.

OPERATIC.—The greatest social event of the Nineteenth Century—according to competent Brooklyn authority—occurred last night, when the Academy of Music was opened for the legitimate purposes of its foundation. The attendance was very good, showing that there is at least a fair degree of sympathy with the undertaking, and, in consequence, a reasonable prospect of its success. By 8 o'clock—the time of commencement—the house presented a very animated appearance, and the curtain rose on some poorly painted scenery, representing the opening scene of "Il Giuramento." It was apparent before the end of the overture that the house was a splendid success in every acoustical point of view, and this, too, in spite of admirable reasons for the contrary. Mr. MUZIO'S orchestra gained not only strength, but what is far more desirable, quality of tone in the fine, delicate and rapid resonances of the building. The overture—which, by the way, was an introduction from another opera, "Joana d'Arco"—was excellently rendered and much applauded.

Then came the opera precisely in the way we had it on Monday at our Academy, only better—the singers being in finer voice. The story of "Giuramento," although sanguinary and lustful, may now, we presume, be regarded as strictly moral. It has passed the ordeal of that terrible and implacable creature who demolished Thespis on one day of last week, and pitched into "La Traviata" on the next. "Il Giuramento," although of a decidedly butchery tendency, has the place of honor in the new house, whilst the unfortunate "Camille" remains out in the cold as a punishment for her crimes, poor thing.

In the days of the old Astor-place Opera-house this work of MERCADANTE'S enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity. It was regarded as an advanced exposition of the new Italian school, and amateurs of a mild turn of mind easily went into ecstacies about it. *Now*, the music falls on the ear somewhat insipidly; we perceive, without difficulty, that there is a great deal of length without much breadth in it, and that if somebody else had not been writing opera before MERCADANTE, it would probably not be as good as it is. VERDI, the most original and dramatic of modern composers, is the cause of MERCADANTE'S recent eclipse—which may be regarded as almost total—this work and the "Bravo" being about the only two that are ever played anywhere out of Italy. "Giuramento" was revived in Paris two or three years ago with success, and comes to us naturally. It has certain excellencies which commend it to the popular relish, such for instance as the *Romanza* of the first act, the contralto aria, the duet for two female voices, and the final duet—the latter being a splendid specimen of dramatic writing. Beyond these the work is more apt to be interesting to musicians than to the general public.

It was very excellently given last night, and received with a good deal of unruffled satisfaction by the audience. The next performance is on Saturday.

To-night at the New-York Academy Miss HINKLEY, a native of Albany, and a lady who has won consideration abroad, makes her *début* as *Lucia*. There will, we trust, be a brilliant attendance.

WINTER GARDEN.—VOLTAIRE, when asked to write a tragedy on the subject of "Brutus," answered, with prudent gaiety: "*Ce ne vant la peine. Il n'y a qu'une scene.*" Where such men feared to tread, Mr. HOWARD PAYNE—the author of the piece now playing here—has ventured, and contrived, at least, to furnish a figure into which such actors as Mr. BOOTH are competent to infuse the breath of life. This gentleman made his reappearance on Monday, and resumed his performance of the Roman hero, which was, our readers will remember, the last he played before them at the end of his previous season. No part in which Mr. BOOTH appears—except, perhaps, *Iago*—shows to greater advantage those great qualities which have won for him his present position in the public regard; in it we obtain frequent glimpses of that "divine fire," without which it is impossible for greatness to be achieved, as, perhaps, its greatest characteristic. Mr. BOOTH possesses that wondrous power of eye which belonged to GARRICK, KEAN, and RACHEL, and fixes and enthrals an audience. Art may decorate and beautify genius, and chasten the rude pranks into which it sometimes carries its possessors, but it cannot supply its place. At the same time Mr. BOOTH should, and doubtless does, remember that even with genius the golden apple in this, as in other pursuits, cannot be reached in a bound. The tree even with the highest natural qualifications must be climbed by severe and patient industry. We are happy, therefore, to notice the care and industry which on each succeeding personation, Mr. BOOTH appears to have bestowed on the cultivation of his talents, and this, too, without rude rioting or unnatural feats of *physique*. In the character of *Brutus* there is a constant play of emotion which is admirably reflected in the mobile features and flashing eyes of the tragedian. The piece was eminently successful, and at the end Mr. BOOTH was called out to receive an ovation of plaudits. It will be repeated to-night.

COURT MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

More Legal Technicalities—Was the Sixty-ninth Regiment ordered out on the Prince of Wales Parade?—Evidence as to the Custom of ordering Division Parades.

The Court opened promptly at the hour appointed. After reading the journal, Mr. O'Gorman for the accused, renewed his request that the Judge Advocate should state what specific act or omission of the defendant was to be proven in support of the charge.

The Judge-Advocate replied that he considered that the specifications state what act the accused is charged with, and that the Judge-Advocate has no power to alter the specifications. He would advise the Counsel to make the applicaton to the Court.

Mr. O'Gorman said he was at a loss how to regard his learned friend. According to the military authorities he found him acting in three capacities: First, as the counsel of the prosecutor; again, as the counsel of the accused; and thirdly, as the adviser of the Court. How far the Judge Advocate could perform the protean changes of his position he did not know. He hardly knew whether to regard him as his associate counsel, his opponent, or, the Court.

Judge-Advocate MEAD said he was sorry the gentleman could not comprehend his position, as it was clearly defined. His duty was to see that the prosecution was carried out, and that legal proofs were obtained. The able Counsel for the defence did not need his advice.

Mr. O'Gorman said the Judge-Advocate might perform a miracle, but he doubted it.

Judge-Advocate MEAD said he had informed the Counsel that the Court was the proper source of information. He maintained that the charge was the violation of orders issued by the accused's superior officer.

Mr. O'Gorman renewed his complaint that evidence had been taken on three different alleged offences. He had vainly endeavored to obtain an answer from the Judge-Advocate, and he would now ask the Court.

Gen. Spicer—This Court is detailed to try this case on the evidence to be brought before them. The Judge-Advocate is detailed in his official capacity as he would be in the United States Army, to conduct the prosecution. The authorities are broad to the point. The Court is to sit, hear and judge of all the evidence that may be produced before them.

Mr. O'Gorman—I have still been unable to obtain any specification of the acts and omissions charged. I have done my duty.

After some desultory conversation, the Judge-Advocate consented to make the following entry on the minutes:

"The act or omission, and the one act and omission, which is to be given in evidence in this case, is evidence of the charge as to not parading the Regiment on the 11th of October."

The Judge-Advocate stated that there was no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of ordering out the company of Lancers.

Mr. O'Gorman—I asked a simple question, and I deserve a simple answer.

The Judge-Advocate—We will confine the charge to the non-ordering out of the Regiment.

Testimony of Capt. Van Beuren—Recalled—The order that I served on Col. Corcoran I got from Major Taylor's office; The order was for the parade for the reception of the Prince of Wales; never read the order before it was placed in my hands in this Court by the Judge Advocate; I read my own order; the orders were all rolled up; I did not compare any of the other papers with the order that I called my own that I am aware of; I presume my own was printed in the same manner as all the others; I presume the one I served was the same as my own; I do not recollect reading the order at all; I signed the order that was served upon Col. Corcoran.

Testimony of Major Taylor.—I am Inspector of the Fourth Brigade; I told Captain Van Beuren——

The accused objected, and the question was admitted.

Testimony Continued.—I requested Captain Van Beuren to make a personal service of the order (for the Prince of Wales parade) when he could do so; the printed paper shown is a duplicate of the order.

Testimony of Brigadier-General Hall.—My rank is Brigadier-General in the Third Brigade; I have held a commission over thirty years; I first joined as a private.

Q.—What has been the custom of ordering the uniformed military forces of this City to parade for purposes not expressly for exercise?

The defendant objected to this question on various grounds—mainly that the Court had already decided that the order was legal, and that the proposed evidence was simply to support the justice of a decision already made by the Court.

The Judge-Advocate read a reply, showing that the point at issue had already been decided in his favor in the case of Col Cocks.

The Court admitted the question, altered so as to read, "Is there a custom," &c.

Answer of Gen. Hall—Yes, Sir, as long as I can recollect there has been.

Q.—Please state what parades, by Division, of the uniformed militia of this City have been ordered to take part in the celebrations of events of general interest, or the reception of distinguished guests?

Objected to as leading, and withdrawn.

Q.—What is the custom? A.—I don't know hardly how to answer that in the way that you have put it; I hold in my hand——; the reason why I cannot answer is, the former Major-General, as well as the present one, have found it necessary to order part of the Division out on several occasions.

Mr. O'Gorman here insisted that the exact words of the witness should be taken down. The Court instructed the witness to confine himself to the question.

Testimony continued—I have the Order Book of the Third Brigade, and have taken a minute of different orders.

Mr. O'Gorman objected to the witness reading from his memoranda, and the Court directed the witness to state from memory.

Gen. Hall continuing—The time that Gen. Lafayette arrived in 1824 there was a Division parade, which I recollect very well; we had a funeral procession for Gen. Lafayette in 1836; the Division was then ordered out; we likewise had one for the reception of General Jackson at the time he was President of the United States; we had one at the canal celebration in 1825; one at the funeral of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in 1826; another in 1831, for the funeral of Monroe; there was one for Mr. Madison in 1836; in 1840 for Vice-President Johnson; in 1841, General Harrison's funeral; in the Fall of 1842 the Croton celebration; in 1847 the laying of the corner-stone of a monument in Hamilton-square; in 1848 the reception of General Scott and the funeral of John Quincy Adams, and the reception of the New-York Volunteers from Mexico; the funeral of Col. Baxter, I think, in 1848; the funeral of Gen. Worth, I think, the next year. There were four or five extra division parades in 1848; there was one about that time for the reception of Gov. Kossuth, the funeral of Gen. Taylor, and another one after of Mr. Clay; of Mr. Webster; the Cable procession, I think, in 1858; the Division was ordered out at the opening of the Crystal Palace; President Pierce was here; there was the procession of the Japanese, and one for the Prince of Wales; there was a Division order for removing the remains of President Monroe—in July, 1858, I think it was; all the orders I have named prior to 1826 were before my joining the Division—but, I recollect them very well, and those were all independent of the 4th of July and the 25th of November—extra parades, I think, you call them.

To Counsel of the accused—The parade of the 25th of November is a general parade; we let it go by sometimes; all of the parades I have spoken of were not of the whole Division; they were by Division order though; two or three were by detached parts of the division; the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter I think was not attended by the whole Division; neither was the funeral of Monroe; the Division was divided into two about 1830; Gen. Benedict had one command, and Gen. Morton the other; down to 1846 the Division was called the First Division of Artillery; since that time it has been known as the First Division of the Militia of the State of New-York; the First Brigade then consisted of the Seventh Regiment, Second, Third, Twenty-seventh and Ninth; the First and Sixth Brigades composed the Division, with one Regiment on Long Island; the First Brigade did not go out of the City and County of New-York; the Sixth included the City and County of New-York, Long Island and, I think, Westchester County—perhaps Richmond; all the parades I have enumerated were additional to the two I have named; there might have been two or three years we did not have a parade on the 5th of November; I think the Fourth of July parade of 1832 was countermanded, on account of the cholera breaking out; we never have a Division parade for exercise; should not be able to find ground to work with the whole Division; the Major-General has often mentioned to myself and others that he would like to manœuvre the Division, but could not find room enough; there was a Division order to protect the property of the citizens at the time of the great fire; only one Brigade was out; I mean by a Division order an order issued by the Major-General; the bigger part of the parades I have mentioned were of the whole Division; in '49, I think, there were four, five or six parades of the Division held; that was by Division orders; part of the Division was not ordered out; there must have been something like four parades of the whole First Division in 1848 or 1849; I am not aware that there is any law compelling the Major-General to order parades of the Division for exercise, but there is as to Brigades.

Q.—State the occasions within your remembrance of Division parades in honor of persons not natives of the United States? A.—I do not remember any. Oh, yes, there was that of Lafayette, and the Japanese, and Kossuth too—and this last of the Prince of Wales. Gen. Storms, Gen. Morris and myself were ordered out to receive Gen. Paez; it was by Division orders.

Q.—Did you promulgate to your brigade the order of the Major-General for the reception of the Prince of Wales? A.—Yes, I did. No, Sir. I don't understand the question.

The Judge-Advocate objected to the question as improper.

Mr. O'Gorman insisted that the answer of the witness should be put down.

Gen. Hall said he wished to throw himself on the protection of the Court. I do not consider the question proper.

The Court admitted the question.

A.—I issued an order for a parade on that day; I cannot answer the question unless I am forced, and then I wish to give an explanation; I possibly may be criminating myself.

Mr O'Gorman—Put that down. He declines to answer, because the answer will criminate himself.

Gen. Hall—Oh no, no, no, put it down as I say, not as you say, I possibly may criminate myself, I am not on trial here.

Q.—Did your Brigade parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—*By the Prosecutor*—When were you first connected with the military of this city? A.—I was ordered out in 1814, when I was 17 or 18 years old. I was in the United States service then; don't recollect when I first became connected with the militia of this city; I suppose I was connected with it in 1824; not with this Division.

By the Accused—Did you not issue an order to your Brigade to parade 11th of October, 1860, and did you not claim *that* to be one of the regular annual Brigade parades?

Objected to by the Judge Advocate, and overruled.

Q.—*By the Accused*—Did you not consider that your Brigade, in parading on the 11th of October, was attending one of the annual parades for exercise?

Objected to by the Judge-Advocate and admitted.

A.—I believe I did not take it into consideration the day of the parade at all.

Q.—Do you not consider that your Brigade on that parade was performing regular Brigade service, and do you not now claim that it was a regular Brigade parade for exercise?

Objected to by the Judge-Advocate, admitted by the Court. The witness declined to answer.

Q.—Were your orders for a Brigade parade on the 11th of October issued to your Brigade, and did not they parade in obedience to such orders?

The Judge-Advocate objected—the question was admitted.

A.—They were so issued, and the Brigade did parade.

Brigadier-General Henry T. Kiersted who has been a commissioned officer in the militia of this City and County since 1818, was examined and testified at some length with a view of corroborating the evidence of Gen. Hall as to the custom of ordering Division parades. He could give no positive information from his own knowledge as he expressed it—"Since the new organization subsequent to 1846 and 1847, we old boys have been ranked among the supernumeraries. He remembered distinctly having paraded on the occasion of the reinterment of Gen. Montgomery in 1818."

The Court adjourned to Wednesday next, having been in session six hours and a half.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGES, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are especially attended to.*

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HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
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[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
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The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
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will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

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N. B.—The exhibition of the above picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

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MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

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DIED.

LILIENTHAL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the Fifth av. Hotel, JENNIE ADELE, daughter of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORRISSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, MARY E. MORRISSEY, beloved wife of John J. Morrissey, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, also members of the Neptune Club, active and honorary members of Washington Engine Company No. 20, also members of Sylvan Lodge No. 2?5, F. A. M., and of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 Allen st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

STIFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, FREDERIC H. STIFF, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 102½ Bowery.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, STEPHEN BENEDICT, aged 75 years.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 Essex st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GALWEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, SOPHIA T., wife of Thomas Galwey, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 48 West 20th-st.

FALLS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, WILLIAM H. FALLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 West 24th-st., without further notice.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, suddenly, WILLIAM F., son of A. F. and Mary Ockershausen, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 137 Henry-st.

RYNDERS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of softening of the brain, THEODORE RYNDERS, late United States Deputy Marshal, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of Isaiah Rynders, No. 52 Henry st. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

BRADY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, ROBERT BRADY, only son of Anna E. and the late Robert Brady.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Geo. W. Baldwin, No. 67 Varick-st., near Canal, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WANDS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of apoplexy, JOHN H. WANDS, of Brooklyn, aged 38 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 President-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD.—On Monday evening, Jan. 21, EBENEZER AKIN, eldest child of Albert H. and Caroline M. Wood, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

BUSSING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, JENNIE CASWELL, youngest child of Robert S. and Mary K. Bussing, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Montague-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, of scarlet fever, ELLEN LOUISA, youngest child of Ellen Eliza and Israel A. Barker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 147 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, HENRY ALFRED, son of Henry S. and Cordelia S. Raymond, aged 16 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, (Rev. H. S. Carpenter's,) corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st.

POND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, MARY CLINTON BASSETT wife of B. F. Pond, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Thursday morning, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, of diphtheria, FRANKLIN MARION, son of Thomas and Eliza Smith, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of Pacific st. and New-York-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

SWIFT.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 19, CHARLES SEYMOUR, son of the late Reuben Swift, Esq., of Waterloo, aged 57 years.

KEMPSTON.—The remains of Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE KEMPSTON wife of John Kempston—an *attaché* of the *Herald* for nearly 12 years—were followed to the grave yesterday by a large number of mourning friends. Amiable in life as she was placid in death, respected, regarded and beloved by all who knew her, she went to the tomb mourned by her friends, and sadly lamented by her husband and three little children.

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Extra Class No. 87, Jan. 22, 1861.

77, 19, 59, 25, 13, 22, 12, 14, 33, 5, 27, 74, 63.

Class No. 88, Jan. 22, 1861.

6, 10, 36, 27, 25, 9, 34, 74, 69, 61, 28, 24, 31.

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$25 and $30, WARRANTED, AT
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

THE UNION! THE WHOLE UNION!
NOW AND FOREVER!
FURS, FURS, FURS, below cost.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS INTENDED FOR THE mail, ordering RUSHTON'S Pastilles—Troches—for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, must be directed to Broadway, corner of Canal and Barclay sts., and be prepaid with a blue stamp.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR KANSAS are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated, but have been confirmed by recent reliable accounts. It is believed that over thirty thousand people will need to be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing, and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent these evils, is in the power of those whom Providence has blessed, and is demanded by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferers are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before felt want; and the cause of their sufferings could not have been foreseen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their grain, and the Committee have aided in its transportation. Relief has been extended to a large number, but still the wants of the sufferers continue, and relief must continue to be afforded until a new crop renders further aid unnecessary. Numerous letters received by the Committee, some of which have been published, contain alarming accounts of suffering, and urgent appeals for aid. Former appeals of the Committee have met a generous response from many sources, and about $10,000 have been received and applied; but in view of the amount of relief needed, and the good to be accomplished, the Committee again urge upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving tens of thousands who may perish unless they are helped at once. Subscriptions may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, and donations in clothing &c., to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

WM. C. BRYANT,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	DANIEL DREW,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	R. H. McCURDY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
DANIEL LORD,	THADDEUS HYATT,

SETH B. HUNT.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The balance of my stock of Holiday Presents, consisting of fine plated Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Casters, &c., will be sold at very low prices, if applied for in a few days. LUCIUS HART, 4 & 6 Burling-slip.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding. 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper* Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., up stairs.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT,
For COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle; sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, 245 Grand-st.

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS.—Sewing Machine Needles of every description, at reduced rates, wholesale and retail, No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MECHANICS,
FARMERS,
AND WORKINGMEN,

should now determine where they will establish permanent

HOMES

for themselves and families.

No State in the Union at this moment presents so many advantages as

ILLINOIS.

I.—Its agricultural resources exceed those of any other State. 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 140,000,000 bushels of corn were produced last year. The products sold and sent out of the State exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

II.—The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility, that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The population ten years since was 868,026 persons. By the census of 1860, the State has 1,723,663—a gain of nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND EACH YEAR.

STATE DEBT.

III.—The State Debt is only $10,106,398 14, and within the last three years it has been reduced $2,959,746 83; and we may reasonably expect will in ten years be paid off.

RAILROAD SYSTEM.

IV.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been expended on 3,551 miles of Railroads within the borders of Illinois—this has been done by private capital—inasmuch as part of the income from these works, with a valuable public fund in land go to diminish the State expenses, the TAXES ARE LIGHT and must every year decrease.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

MECHANICS WANTED.

Expert, industrious, prudent Carpenters, Masons, Blacksmiths, are wanted; all classes of manufactures are consumed largely in Illinois. What is to prevent manufacturing on the spot every thing required for farm or domestic use?

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY presents the preceding inducements to settle in Illinois. It has for sale in that State

1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES,
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which, 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE

at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

Appeal for the Children's Aid Society.

This Society is dependent for the greater part of its support upon unsolicited contributions, which are sent in, in smaller or larger sums, from this City and from every part of the country. In times of great public excitement, and in the more momentous national troubles, the enterprises of daily charity are naturally overlooked. The business depression, moreover, falls most heavily on those from whom most of the support of benevolent societies come. The consequence is, that in the midst of Winter, with the usual and, perhaps, even a greater number of poor children dependent upon them, the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society are extremely cramped for means to carry on their various and important enterprises for the needy and ignorant children of the City. They fear even that some of these most needful charities to those who suffer most in distressed times—the poor and homeless little ones of the streets—must be given up, unless more liberally aided by the public.

The work which is being done by the Society, for the public benefit, is as follows:

1. They are founding Industrial Schools, and supporting "Visitors," who gather children for these Schools, and the the Public Schools, and otherwise assist and labor for the children of the poor. There are, thus engaged, seven visitors; and connected with the Society, though supported by their own Boards, six Industrial Schools, with about 700 scholars. Besides these, the Italian School and the Cottage-place School, with about 200 pupils, are maintained by the Society.

2. They are supporting and carrying on the News Boys' Lodging House, which shelters now about 100 boys every night, and some 3,000 different lads in the course of the year. These boys are instructed every evening, and many of them provided with places and trades.

3. They are providing with good homes, in the rural districts, from 700 to 800 children each year, and have thus settled about 6,000 poor little ones since the foundation of the Society.

For this purpose, two agents are constantly employed in the West.

For all these various enterprises the Society only expends about $12,000 per annum. The Trustees feel that they have the right, in view of the great general importance of the work, and its economy, to remind the public at this time of their needs; and they are confident that their appeal will—as in times past—be met liberally by all who feel for suffering childhood.

Donations may be sent to the office, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or to J. E. Williams, Treasurer, Metropolitan Bank, or to any of the undersigned Trustees and officers.

Wm. A. Booth, President, No. 19 East Fourteenth-street.
Isaac Bell, No. 26 West Twenty-second-street.
Benjamin J. Howland, No. 80 Wall-street.
Wm. C. Gilman, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.
Howard Potter, No. 71 East Twentieth-street.
Jas. L. Phelps, M. D., No. 1 Wesley-place.
Cyrus W. Field, No. 84 Gramercy Park.
Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-street.
Mahlon T. Hewit, No. 40 Walker-street.
Abram S. Hewitt, No. 17 Burling-slip.
Jas. R. Spaulding, No. 36 Park-row.
Robt. J. Livingston, No. 182 Fifth-avenue.
Wm. L. King, No. 99 John-street.
Chas. L. Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall.

Post-Office Accommodations.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are too few and too insufficient accommodations for the sale of stamps and the weighing of foreign letters at our Post-office. It is well known, and a standing nuisance, that on the day of the sailing of a European steamer the place in front of the windows on Nassau-street is crowded to suffocation, and people are compelled to wait from ten to fifteen minutes before they can get rid of their letters. Would it not be well, until a new and more spacious building is erected, on the part of our Postmaster to make arrangements with the book-stores around the Post-Office for the *weighing* of letters and the sale of the necessary stamps, for a small commission? This would be a great accommodation to our importers and greatly facilitate the mailing of foreign letters.

Knowing you to be always ready to draw the attention of the public to any abuses that may exist, I trust you will not deny this note a little space in your valuable journal, and earn the thanks of an

IMPORTER.

A Methodist Minister Lynched.

LETTER FROM REV. ANTHONY BEWLEY.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes a letter written by Rev. Anthony Bewley, the Methodist clergyman, who was murdered by a Pro-Slavery Vigilance Committee in Arkansas, some weeks since. It is dated Fayetteville, (Ark.,) Sept. 6, and is addressed to his wife and children. Much of it is advice to his wife regarding the disposition which she must make of her scanty means in view of his probable decease. Among other things, Mr. Bewley writes:

I never took up my pen under such circumstances before. After I left there that day I was hurried on, and the next day about 9 o'clock we got to Fayetteville. I am here yet. They have not put me in jail, but keep me under guard. At night I am chained fast to some person, and in the day I have liberty to walk about with the guard. I have been, in the general, tolerable, although my company in *general* has not been as desirable as some. They are now after Tom Willet. So soon as they succeed in getting him, I suppose they will set out with us to Texas on the overland stage, and if so, hand us over to the Fort Worth Committee and receive the reward. Then we will, I suppose, be under their supervision, to do with us as seemeth them good. And if that takes place, *dear* and *much beloved wife and loving* children, I shall never, in this life, expect to see you; but I shall look to meet you all, with our little babe that has already gone to that blessed haven of repose. The reason why I so speak, in these times of heated political excitement, mole-hills are raised mountain high, and where there is none, it is frequently imagined they see something. That being the case, it is enough to know that we are "North Methodists," as they are called; and from what we learned in Texas about that Fort Worth Committee, they had sworn vengeance against all such folks. I expect when they get to us we will go the trip. But, dear wife and children, who are big enough to know about these things, know that, so far as I am concerned, all these things are false. You have been with me, and you know as well as I do that none of these things have ever been countenanced about our house, but that we have repudiated such to the last. * * * I, with a portion of the Vigilance Committee, will leave Fayetteville to-night some time. The Committee has returned without Willet, and have given up hunting him any more.

A. BEWLEY.

List of Americans registered at L'Herbette, Kane & Co.'s, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, week ending Jan. 5, 1861:

NEW-YORK.
Horace F. Draper.
A. A. Samanos.
W. H. Bodenhiemer.
James D. Davis.
H. Bachuvach.
H. T. Baker.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Edw. Gould Buffum.
E. W. Eddy.

AUBURN.
D. R. Alward.

PHILADELPHIA.
J. Harrison and family.
E. F. Poulterer.
Chas. H. Harrison.
W. H. Chandler.

NEWBURGH.
Charles Alger.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES.

NEW EDITION.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
KENT'S COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW,
Tenth Edition. 4 vols. 8vo.

Also.
ANGELL ON THE LIMITATIONS OF ACTION AT LAW,
Fourth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged, by John Wilder May. 8vo.

GREENLEAF ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.
Sixth Edition. Vol. 3.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED — A GOOD COOK—NONE need apply except they understand their business thoroughly. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 56 East 21st-st.

A HOUSEMAID—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a Protestant woman who can come well recommended, to do the general housework of a family of four persons. Apply at No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A PROVISION PACKING house. An honest lad of 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents, and wants a permanent situation, may address, in his own handwriting, M., Box No. 101 Times Office. Salary, first year, $75.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON JAN. 19, GOING from New-Haven depot to Catherine Ferry, a CANVAS TRUNK, marked G. S. M., on end, and G. S. Holmes on plate under lock. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to Washington Hotel, No. 365 4th-av.

GOLD WATCH LOST—IN BROOKLYN, either in the Myrtle Avenue cars, or in passing from the cars to No. 52 Montague-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 52 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE-YARD.—MARBLE MANTELS, PLAIN and carved; Marble Monuments and Tombstones, Marble Counters, Marble in slabs, Marble in the rough; some very choice Statuary Veins of Italian, Lisbon, Sienna and Egyptian Marble. To which the inspection of the public and dealers is invited. Also, the lease of the premises, buildings and fixtures for sale. G. R. CHOLWELL, assignee of E. B. Price, corner of 27th-st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or to assist with children and sewing. No objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between Joralemon and State sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, in a private family; understands fluting; the best City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is very fond of children, a neat sewer, and has a very good education, and willing to make herself generally useful; wages low. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front, Room No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' wearables; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 132 Chrystie-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and to take care of grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted a situation, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted by an English Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AY AN American Protestant woman as cook; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can take charge of milk and butter; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style as also jellies, blanc manges, cake, biscuit, pies, &c; can be highly recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, pastries, game; a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small respectable family; has good City reference from her last employer, where she has lived more than a year. Call, for two days, at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th st., near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as meat and pastry cook, who understands it in all capacity; will be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Good reference, if required. Call at No. 191 4th-st., in the rear, third floor. B. S.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family, who understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Inquire at the basement door of No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook in a respectable family, who is fully competent to fill the situation; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at 203 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the cottage.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and understands pastry. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a respectable private family; best of reference given. Apply at No. 131 West 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, meats, of all kinds. Good City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Can produce the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAUION BY A very competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.— Wanted, situations by two sisters; one as cook and help with washing; the other as chambermaid, or waitress and plain sewing; they have the best of reference. Can be seen all this week at No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or City. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at Miss McCarty's, No. 117 East 28th st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Please call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and has first rate City reference; the other would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a baby, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 181 1st-av., over the shoe store, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.— Wanted, by a respectable and intelligent girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, very highly recommended, and will hire for moderate wages (either in the City or country.) Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as cook and laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 4th-av. Best of reference given.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 283 10th st., back building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted; good references given. Apply at 242 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. for two days.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, SEAMSTRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—The Select Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts., is the best place in this City for respectable employers to get first-class servants; and for nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious, capable and obliging girls to get good situations. Only such need apply. Many good ladies and the best servants in the City apply every day.

D. ELMORE, Proprietor.

N. B.—No connection with A. Wesley.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH good reference, wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and cake; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is clean in her person and her work. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do the housework of a small family; or chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union hotel. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A NICE AMERICAN girl, with first-rate City references, wants situation; is well experienced in general housework; also at nursing and sewing, and chamberwork and waiting; prefers general work. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for to day at No. 177 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a genteel Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family of not more than three. Good reference. Call at No. 126 Hudson-st., near Beach-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who has lived in some of the most respectable families as laundress, is desirous of making an engagement with some single gentlemen or families for washing by the month or dozen. Call at No. 61 West-29th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress to wash for a family or gentlemen; understands all kinds of fine fluting; has the best City reference. Address No. 189 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID— Wanted, by two respectable young women, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have three years' City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required; can be seen at No. 99 26th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT GIRL of 18, a situation as nurse; will mind a baby or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady who travels; is willing and obliging; a quiet home and $5 a month, in City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.— An American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has good recommendations; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer and embroiders well; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an invalid, or as chambermaid Inquire at No. 19 West 19th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; would be willing to go to Europe or elsewhere; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 383 5th-av, corner of 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also understands taking charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; is a sober, steady woman; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory references; her own baby, six weeks old, can be seen. Call at, or address No. 26 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable married woman, whose child is one month old. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and hoods; will go as nurse, chambermaid and seamstress; go out by the day or take work home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week; has had 15 years' practice at all kinds of family clothing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day to sew; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses, and embroiders. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of a situation; can cut and make children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st. Can give good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, to take care of children and sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.— Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; will assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A PROTESTANT LADY IS MOST ANXIOUS to obtain a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take the charge of children, instruct them in the rudiments of English and do plain sewing; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. Address, for two days, M. care of Mrs. CAHALAN, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN.—SITUATIONS are wanted for several superior domestics—cooks, children's nurses, waiter girls, and general servants, highly recommended from gentlemen where they have last served; also, for some very smart, capable girls, lately arrived from the old country, who are willing to hire at very moderate wages, and many of which will be found most desirable help. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., fifth door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER OR PORTER.—WANTED, a situation as bar-keeper or porter, or in a grocery store, by a respectable young man lately landed from the old country, who writes a good hand; can produce good City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City references; wages no object. Address B. D., Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man wishes a situation as coachman; will be found everything required; best reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; no objections to any part of the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. S., for three days, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st, Room No. 33.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.— The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. Refers to C. V. Mapes, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kent, No. 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation. He refers to his late employer. Address P. O. R., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man with good reference. Address N. A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 28 East 12th-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS HOSTLER.—WANTED, BY A STOUT, ACTIVE boy, a situation: understands the care of horses, and would be useful to his employer. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A SITUATION DESIRED IN A jobbing dry goods or cloth house, by a young man who has an extensive acquaintance in Ohio, Indiana and the Western States generally. Refers to McBride Brothers, No. 176 Washington-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., (drug store.)

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping this Winter, wishes to place his waiter in a gentleman's family, whom he can highly recommend. Call at No 121 Leonard-st., corner of Elm-st., first floor, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man with good references, in a private family, hotel, saloon or boarding house; is active, honest, sober, genteel and obliging; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER OR BUTLER.—WANTED. A situation by a Protestant young man as waiter or butler in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 192 7th-av., for two days, second door from 23d-st.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 718, New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF DESIRABLE GOODS
RETURNED FROM THE SOUTH,
AT NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.,

The Goods having all been sent to this store for convenience of sale.

LORD & TAYLOR

would inform their customers and purchasers generally that they have had

LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRY GOODS

returned to them from

VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH,

from firms who have been unfortunate, owing to the present

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL PANIC,

and in order to dispose of the entire lot, without delay, the goods will be arranged in the above store, in a LARGE ROOM separate from the other stock, and the

SALE WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK,

commencing MONDAY, Jan. 21, at prices

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

The goods are very desirable, and consist mostly of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS and DOMESTICS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, JAN. 21,
At the lowest market prices, a large
Stock of
FAMILY GOODS, consisting of
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, &c., &c.
Also,
TARLETANS and ORGANDIES, for evening dresses, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:

8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 11c. per yard.
Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.
Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS	$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS	8

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, handsome room in a private house, owned by the occupant, having gas, bath and grate; location below Bleecker-st., west side. Price, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each, per week; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had at No. 48 East 16th-st, near Union-square. Terms—For a gentleman and wife, or two single persons, (including fire and gas) $10 50 and $11 per week, according to rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of four adult persons, would let a large front room to two gentlemen, or a smaller back room to one gentleman. The location is unexceptionable, and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals; rooms contain hot and cold water. House new and near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board with pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-street, between North Moore and Beach sts.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a large back parlor; house with all the modern improvements; location, No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock: references exchanged.

21 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST., TWO large furnished rooms on the second floor to let, with board suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. LAURENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW YORK.—Conducted on the European plan. Look at the great reduction in prices; good front single rooms, including gas, $6 per month. Family rooms reduced in proportion. Call and see.

INSTRUCTION.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GERMAN gentleman, from a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, algebra, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board. Best of City references can be given. Address C. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M. every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP and Book Keeping, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at No 15 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn. Class or private instruction day and evening. Call for circulars.

FRENCH CLASS.—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, $2 per month Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, diplomé de l'Université de France, academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language, No. 43 West 13th-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

A FRENCH LADY AND GENTLEMAN wish to give private French lessons reading, writing and conversation, for $10 a quarter; best references if required. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,

For chapped hands and lips; requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin; cures in a few hours, and makes the skin delicately soft and white. Observe, the color is "yellow," and the name—"CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE."

By mail 25 cents. TADMAN & CO,
No. 268 4th-av. and No. 81 Bleecker-st.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No 99 Maiden-lane.

A FINE HAUNCH OF VENISON AND ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING for dinner to-day at the Elizabethan Ale Lunch Rooms, No. 66 Maiden lane, cor. William-st. T. RICHARDSON, Agent. For Sale—English Filberts. Yarmouth Bloaters, English Hams and Bacon, Gloucester and Wiltshire Cheese, Epping Sausages, Sally Lunn's Tea Cake, &c.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

DOREMUS & NIXON HAVE REMOVED their stock to the second floor of their warerooms, No. 21 Park place, and No. 18 Murray-st., while the repairs rendered necessary by the late fire are being made, and are prepared to supply their customers as usual.

KINDLING WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN ten or more boxes are ordered. Oak and pine by the load, which, if desired, will be sawed or sawed and split, at small costs, at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

GUNS.—EIGHTEEN CASES OF GUNS, MANUFACTURED by Tipping & Lawden of Birmingham just received and for sale by W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

TEACHERS

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN FROM a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board; best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a French lady of superior education, fully competent to give instruction in French, German and Italian, also in drawing and painting, an engagement as governess in an institution or in a private family of respectability. No salary required, only a home. Best references given. Address C. L., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A Protestant German nursery governess. She must speak English. French is also desirable. One who can furnish good references, and understands her business, can obtain a comfortable, permanent home, and a good salary. Address, by letter, R. HAZARD, Peace Dale, R. I.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY competent, is willing to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or to private pupils, at a moderate compensation. Best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.— A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a reëngagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularised in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'oner it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic, Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia.*

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over-excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Facts worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, At their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, peremptory sale of elegant fancy goods, consisting in part of superb marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant bronze groups and figures, Parian groups and figures, elegantly decorated China vases, dinner and tea sets, dressing cases, traveling bags and other elegant goods. To be positively sold without reserve. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4TH-ST., one door from Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, and following EVENINGS, at 7, for account of former purchasers, a large quantity of valuable

THEATRICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, not cleared from the recent sale of the Library of the late

WM. E. BURTON.

Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A few very choice Sketches by the late ALBERT VAN BEEST.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 233 West 16th-st. between 7th and 8th avs:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, oval mirror, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, satin wood arm chairs, covered with figured satin, silk damask; parlor stove, fine oil paintings and engravings, hall stands, oil-cloths, China, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture of mahogany cottage suites, mattresses, bedding, dressing bureaus, cheval glasses, carpets, couches, straw mattresses, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Flemish schools. In this collection may be found the works of Gignoux, Van Beest, Notterman, Post, Armfield, Vernet, Van Severdonck, Barnes, T. A. Richards, Kekking, Weigall, Carpendale, Rondel, Ruggles, Forrester, Van Hoen, Van Kuik, Blondell, Ropes, Michand, Williamson, Bourne, Otto, Sommers, Dunand, Boese, Malbranch, Buyham and others, &c.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of the stock, comprising stoneware, common crockery, china, glass, plated-ware, in great variety, cutlery, Parian ware, bronzes, &c., &c., will be offered at public auction TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ A. M., affording an unrivaled opportunity to housekeepers and those contemplating housekeeping to furnish at some 50 per cent. lower than usual charges for these goods.

Ample accommodations for ladies.

Sales continued every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, FOR ACCOUNT OF former purchasers of 14 lots on 3d-av., 43d and 44th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TO-DAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 3D-AV.—3 lots East side, 40 ft. 5 ins. North of 43d-st.
ON 43D-ST.—1 lot South side 80 ft. East of 3d-av.
ON 43D-ST.—6 lots South side, 205 ft. East of 3d-av.
ON 44TH-ST.—4 lots South side, 130 ft. East of 3d-av.
Terms very liberal.
Maps, &c., at No 7 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

6,000 PAIR RUBBERS AT AUCTION, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting of men's, boys', ladies' and misses' overshoes and sandals. Also, an assortment of boots, brogans, ladies' gaiters, &c. Sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf water-proof double-sole boots.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—17 acres of land on the line of the Staten Island railroad, near the Eltingville depôt, beautifully located; will be divided into parcels of 3 or 5 acres each, and sold separately or entire as purchasers may desire. Apply to J. DEWITT MONTFORT, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF LAND IN THE VILLAGE of High Bridgeville, on High Bridge-av., containing 13 City lots, about three minutes' walk from the McComb's Dam Bridge. Address G. R., Box No. 3,333 Post-office.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 38th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st, New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts; also in the brown-stone front houses in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and in the full front brick houses in 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts; also several brick and brown stone, first-class houses, furnished and unfurnished, and very many houses, of every size and in every location, for sale. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE FIRST GUN FROM THE OLD TWELFTH!—At a regular meeting of the XIIth Ward Republican Association, held on the evening of Jan. 21, 1861, the following Resolution, offered by CHAS. GOLDEN, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly of this State are most earnestly solicited to elect HORACE GREELEY, the able and trusty advocate of Republican principles, to the United States Senate in place of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, who retires on the 4th of March next. WILLIAM DUNNING, President.

WILLIAM E. PABOR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan to the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,
ROBERT RAY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
JOHN Q. JONES,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., New-York, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
HERMANN MAROUSE,
JAMES HOY,
EDWARD SCHELL,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
W. J. SYMS,
DANIEL DEVLIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reëlected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 50 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating any note or notes signed by me, payable to Edward Vanness, for his order, as the same were given without consideration and will not be paid. G. L. LAFLIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

TREASURY NOTES FOR DUTIES AT A discount. Also, Treasury Notes for investment, bearing 12 per cent. interest. For sale by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

86TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.—A DIvidend of Four per Cent. has been declared payable on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton st., Brooklyn. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of February.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1861. C. W. BETTS, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS.—REcommended by the Medical Faculty for the cure of Dyspepsia and Constipation.

ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., Sole Manufacturer.

AGENCIES.

ISAAC GEERY, New-York Hotel, and No. 203 Canal-st., New-York.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.
W. H. JACKSON & CO., 5th-av. Hotel, and No. 339 6th-av., New-York.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway, New-York.
LEWIS & WOODRUFF, No. 443 East Houston-st., corner of Cannon, New-York.
FRANCIS C. WHITE, Bakery No. 373 4th-av.; also, corner of Broadway and East 29th-st., New-York.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., Nos. 639 and 900 Broadway, New-York.
B. V. R. CORWIN, No. 811 Broadway and No. 628 6th-av., New-York.
J. Z. P. SMITH, Brooklyn Homœopathic Pharmacy, No. 54 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c., IN elegant styles, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, Ribbon Knots for Cards, &c., at J. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices.

A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases........$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small........9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium........27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address

Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. SWARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and consequent disorders. Office, No. 483 Broadway, where the suffering may consult Dr WARD in confidence day or evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF, } Executors.
CHARLES WILHELMS. }
ja16—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 50 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C. $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTICELLO, TUESDAY, Jan. 22.
MONTGOMERY, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
R. R. CUYLER, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 365 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KEENEY, will leave on Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at Pier No 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 37 North River. Passage First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $25. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 37 Broad-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND London Packets. Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well-known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.,

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ASIA are hereby informed that all goods landed under general order will be sent, by order of the Customs authorities, to Public Store No. 78 Greenwich st., New-York.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M.; 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.—HINKLEY.—NOTICE.—TO DAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Box-office at the Academy of Music; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell's, Wall-st., will be open for the sale of tickets for LUCIA. Miss HINKLEY'S début.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861,
DEBUT OF THE NEW PRIMA DONNA,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY
In her great rôle as Lucia.
First appearance of the eminent tenor
Sig. STEFFANI........as........Edgardo
Sig. FERRI........as........Ashton
Sig COLETTI........as........Raymondo
Director and conductor, Sig. MUZIO.
Friday—Second night of IL GUIRAMENTO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE! EXTRA!

JOHN S. RAREY will give his first exhibition of HORSE TAMING in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, Montague st., this WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, 1861, at half-past seven.

In addition to the celebrated CRUISER and the SHETLAND PONIES, several horses of the most vicious and unmanageable nature will be introduced and subjugated, thus illustrating his wonderful system.

Seats may now be secured at the Box-office of the Academy.

The public may rely that no more tickets will be sold than the house will accommodate. In order to accommodate those who reside at a distance, arrangements have been made with the Brooklyn City Railroad Companies to have EXTRA CARS in waiting at the close of the performance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HINCKLEY. SATURDAY, Jan. 26, second grand opera night.

DEBUT OF THE NEW PRIMA DONNA,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
With Miss HINKLEY, STEFFANNI, FERRI and COLETTI.
On MONDAY, third Opera Night.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........A. W. Jackson

The management begs leave to announce that, in compliance with a generally expressed wish,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat this
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23,
his grand rôle of
BRUTUS,
in which he was received on Monday evening with such enthusiasm.

The public are respectfully informed that this is
THE ONLY NIGHT
on which Mr. BOOTH can appear in this character during the present engagement.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 24,
MR. CHARLES DILLON,
of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and late lessee of the Lyceum, will appear in his great rôle of
BELPHEGOR,
in which he achieved such an
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
at all the leading theatres in England.
FRIDAY, third night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS!!
GRAND SUCCESS!!
NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!!
In Five Acts,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.

THE CAST

Includes the names of the following artistes: Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Walcot, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON........Lessee and Manager

57TH NIGHT
Of the Engagement
of
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
THIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN 23.
Will be repeated Dr. Bird's classic tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.
SPARTACUS........MR. EDWIN FORREST.

On Thursday, PROFESSOR ANDERSON and Opera Troupe in ROB ROY.

On Friday, (by particular request), Mr. EDWIN FORREST will re-appear as DAMON.

On Saturday Afternoon, Mr. J. S. RAREY will give another practical illustration of his system of HORSE TAMING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers........Spalding & Rogers
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 23, 1861,
At 2½ o'clock.
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.
In the EVENING, at
7½ o'clock,
TIPPOO SAIB;
Or,
THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 2½ o'clock,
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861,
The performances will commence with
THE MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
After which
THE TOODLES.
Concluding with CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.

No. 663 BROADWAY.
BLONDIN, BLONDIN,
The Hero of Niagara,
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
AND
J. H. OGDEN,
EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Jeudi, 24 Janvier, 1861.

LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE,

Piece Aquatique à grand spectacles en cinq actes, melée de chantz and de danses de MM. Thiery and Dupeaty.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31.

LECTURES.

DR. COLLETT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF the friendless, at their Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., lectures THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, upon *The Brain and Nervous System, and the proper means of Mental Culture* On TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., he will lecture to ladies only; and at 7½ to gentlemen only. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF EVERY STYLE FOR RENT at low rates, rent allowed if purchased; Æolean Pianos at less than cost prices. Hallet & Cumiston's celebrated Pianos. G. C. Menners' Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons of every style. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 434 Broadway.

BANJO TAUGHT—QUICKER THAN BY ANY other teacher, and proficiency guaranteed, by JAS. BUCKLEY, of Buckley's Serenaders. Terms, 50 cents per lesson, of 1 hour, or 12 lessons for $5; in advance. The pupil can learn either by note or ear. Call early at No. 36 White-st., near Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb 14, 1861.

Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed a Committee of the GERMAN SOCIETY of the City of New-York, to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the passengers saved from the wreck of the Bremen ship *Globus*, who will shortly arrive in our City in a destitute condition, hereby request all that are disposed to assist them in this object to send their contributions in money to one of them, and those in clothing to the office of the German Society, No. 86 Greenwich-st.

GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st.,
JACOB WINDMULLER, No. 67 Bank-st.,
EMIL SAUER, No. 45 Exchange-place,
WILLIAM HEYE, No. 39 Broad-st.,
P. WARM KESSEL, No. 8 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY and EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861.
In compliance with repeated solicitations, the
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

Will be produced Every Afternoon this week, at 3 o'clock and Every Evening, at 7½, with all its gorgeous scenery, and splendid costumes and appointments. The engagement of other Dramatic Novelties forbid its continuance beyond this week.

LAST WEEK OF THOSE WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES, living specimens of the human race, never before seen here, viz: A KAFFIR, FINGO, ZOOLOO, HOTTENTOT, and BUSHMAN. They will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful living

WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY?
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,
LIGHTNING CACULATOR,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA,

and 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from every part of the world. The DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER appears at each performance in her dual song.

Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts. Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SIXTY-ONE NIGHTS.
EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
THIS EVENING,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
This highly successful piece will be presented with
THREE NEW SCENES,
With the
GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LET NO ONE FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

PAGE'S VENUS
HAS RETURNED TO THE GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.

The Picture—"Simply the most perfect piece of coloring ever yet achieved by an American."

HARPER'S MONTHLY for February, 1861.

Open DAY and EVENING with over 80 other fine works of art in painting and sculpture.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 5th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of MASON, MENSING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Messrs CHARLES J. & WILLIAM MASON are alone authorized to receive and settle all the outstanding debts of the heretofore existing firm of MASON, MENSING & CO, in the United States.

And JOHN D. A. MENSING is alone authorized to settle and receive all the outstanding debts in Europe.

WILLIAM MASON,
J. C. A. MENSING,
CHARLES J. MASON.

Dated New-York, this 22d day of January, 1861.

Witness, JACQUES SCHIEB, ROBERT CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

NEW-YORK, Jan 22, 1861.

THE FIRM OF YOUNGS, HOPPS & CO. has been dissolved, and the name of CHARLES E. YOUNGS alone is used in liquidation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. law-6wW*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A second-hand small cylinder Press, bed 31x46 or 50, and one second-hand Washington Hand-Press, platen 24x30 or 25x39.

FOR SALE—Tools for a Stereotype Foundry; two small Printing Presses, also Printing Materials of description, at the lowest price for cash or credit, at CONNER & TELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A JOB PRINTING Office, consisting of steam engine, boiler, cylinder and hand presses, steam inkers, types, &c. Can be seen on the premises, No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $5; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain. 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $25.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A COAL-OIL MANUFACTORY IN complete order; every facility for the successful prosecution of the business. Inquire of S. B. JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

journal of the absence of any Senators, and he had no notification of the fact, and the names were still called on the roll. He would like the Senate to instruct, as to whether he should recognize their absence.

Mr. Fitch suggested there were vacancies in the Committees, and the Chairmen of the Committees might report the absence so far as the Committees are concerned.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that was the proper way.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there seemed to be no trouble. We have been notified that certain Senators have retired, and do not intend to be here again this session; hence there are vacancies. Their taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought his colleague was right. He thought their names should be stricken from the roll, and they be considered Senators no longer.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he did not understand that these Senators had resigned. The Senators from South Carolina had resigned. He would recognise the fact that these Senators were temporarily absent, but considered them members of the Senate yet.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) asked if the Senators should come back, could any power prevent their voting.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) thought it strange that there should be any question as to the fact. It was a fact that the States had seceded. He thought that at least the journal should record the fact that the Senators had declared that their States had seceded, and had withdrawn.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if Senators could remain after their States had seceded?

Mr. Benjamin—Clearly not in my opinion.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) said, we would be doing a discourtesy if we put the fact on the record without also putting there the reasons of the Senators. But he was entirely opposed to making any entry of this transaction. He thought the least said the soonest mended. He was for leaving those seats for these Senators or other Senators from their States, to be resumed in their own good time. He hoped the time would not be long before they would be resumed. If the records are only for the instruction of posterity, the failing to record this transaction would be a breach or omission more honored than observance.

Mr. Fessenden said he held most decidedly that no State has a right to secede, and consequently these acts of withdrawal affect no constitutional right. But the fact is, they did resign, no matter whether we consider the reasons valid or not.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, did not understand they had resigned, and did not believe a resignation could be made unless in writing. He thought these Senators subject to the call of the Senate and the process of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the only reason he could give for excusing them was because their States had withdrawn. But the Senate could fill the vacancies in the Committees. He thought the question would come up on a question of quorum.

Mr. Benjamin moved that the journal be corrected to record the fact that the Senators from Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, have announced that their States have seceded and resumed the powers delegated to the General Government, and withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend that Messrs. Yulee, Mallory, and others, have announced that they are no longer members of this body, and withdrawn; and that their names be stricken from the roll.

Mr. Hunter was opposed to this. He thought striking their names from the roll would be recognizing that their States have seceded.

Mr. Seward moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. Benjamin agreed that as the retiring Senators had stated the fact that their States had seceded, it should be put on the Journal. The announcement was officially made, and the Senators withdrew, two facts which should go on the records. They did not resign formally, but withdrew in consequence of the secession of their States.

Mr. Douglas said the fact was several Senators had withdrawn and given certain reasons. Some of the reasons he thought not true, and it was not proper to put all the reasons on the record. The Senate could recognize the fact of their withdrawal without indorsing the reasons.

Mr. Hunter said nothing was put upon the Journals but what was presented for the action of the Senate. No action had been had on this withdrawal.

Mr. Benjamin read from the *Globe* to show that the Senators had stated as the reason, that their States had withdrawn from the Union. That was the only reason given, and he thought the fact should be recorded in the journals.

Mr. Seward renewed his motion. He thought the question would come up at a proper time. He had no wish to cut off debate.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 22, Messrs. Gwin, Latham, Saulsbury, Bigler and Johnson of Tennessee voting with the Republicans.

The Chair announced the unfinished business of yesterday—Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length. He alluded to the fact that he had advocated every measure calculated to remove the difficulties, and argued that a division of the Territories, as proposed by his colleague, was just and equitable to all. The Territories were acquired by all the States. By the proposed division the North got nearly four times the quantity of the South, and ten times the value. He thought it eminently proper that the settlement should apply to all future acquisition, so as to take the question forever from the halls of Congress, and contended that it would in no way encourage fillibustering, for territory could not be acquired in such a way. He said the objection that it recognized Slavery was not well taken. He claimed that the Constitution did recognize Slavery, and at the time of formation it was recognized everywhere in the civilized world. He claimed also that Congress had on many occasions recognized Slavery in treaties and various ways. He thought there was no need of advocating the duty of protection, as protection was the plain duty of every Government. The South claimed no more than was right, and for the sake of peace and to transmit the institutions of our fathers to posterity, they were willing to yield far more than was right, and yet peace-offering seemed to be spurned. He was in favor of an amendment to the Constitution to suppress the Slave-trade forever, and argued in favor of an amendment requiring States to deliver up fugitives from justice, and also in favor of preventing all invasion of States. If these things were fair, he remarked, why not put them in the Constitution, so as to be beyond the reach of all sectional majorities. He referred briefly to other proposed amendments, specially to one denying the right of suffrage to colored persons. If the Senators are against negro equality, why should they not be willing to put this amendment in the Constitution? He believed that it was a Government specially for white men. He said that the Senator of Ohio, Mr. Wade, asked what the charges were? He would repeat a few: One was that bands were organized in Free States to steal the property of the South.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked for a proof and said he did not belive a word of it.

Mr. Powell said, the fact Underground Railroad is well known. He had read a letter of a member of the House from Ohio, Mr. Cox, speaking of the great number of slaves carried off. This, if it was a foreign country, would be a cause of war. The Personal Liberty bills were also another cause of complaint; such laws are a clear violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Wade said he wanted some specific charge against Ohio, so that he could answer it. He was tired of hearing general charges.

Mr. Powell said that the Governor of Ohio had refused to deliver up a fugitive from justice. He had also referred to a letter of a colleague of the Senator. The Republicans elected a candidate on a platform hostile to the South, and had elected a President who declared that he would not vote to admit a Slave State, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Trumbull said that it was directly the reverse from what the Senator had said.

Mr. Powell said he would examine, and if wrong would strike out the speech. He had no desire to do injustice.

Mr. Bigler said that Mr. Lincoln had said he would vote against allowing Slavery in a Territory.

Mr. Powell said that this amounted to the same thing.

Mr. Trumbull read an answer of Mr. Lincoln to an inquiry, when he said, "I do not now and never did I stand pledged against the admission of Slave States into the Union."

Mr. Powell thought that if he would not let Slavery go into Territories he could have no more Slave States. Mr. Powell continued, and said that if anything was to be done to save the Union, it must come from the Republican side. He would not discuss the right of secession. We were surrounded by facts with which we must deal and he did not believe that, under the Constitution, the United States had any right to make war on any seceding State. It was madness to attempt to preserve the Union by force. War was dissolution, and he thought that these resolutions were just and satisfactory. But he would not speak for Kentucky. She would meet the crisis, and whatever was her decision, he, as a loyal son, would obey her high behest.

Mr. Wade said that the Senator from Virginia (Mason,) had said that the Legislature of Ohio had refused to repeal an unconstitutional law. He did not believe Ohio had any law which was unconstitutional, and he thought that the Senator was mistaken. The law framed last year gives further security to free colored people, and when it came up this year before the Legislature it was postponed. That was a mistake of the Senator's, as the law was exactly opposite to what he (Mason,) supposed.

Mr. Mason said that the House of Representatives of Ohio had refused to repeal a law under which United States Marshals had been imprisoned.

Mr. Wade said the only law of Ohio on the subject was copied almost entirely from the law of Virginia, and such a law ought not to be repealed. He (Mr. Wade) saw no reason to compromise with anybody. There is no organization in Ohio to interfere with the laws. He did not doubt there were escaped slaves in Ohio, but he denied that there was any organized company to aid them in escaping.

Mr. Mason said that the Governor of Virginia made a demand upon the Governor of Ohio, to surrender a fugitive, who had committed murder and arson in Virginia, and the Governor of Ohio refused to deliver him up. The fugitive was one of John Brown's company.

Mr. Wade said such refusal was not peculiar to Ohio. It was a vexed question everywhere In reference to the case in Kentucky, the Governor of Ohio took precedent from the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell said he was not aware there was such a case in Kentucky. The Governor of Kentucky could not have refused on the ground of kidnapping, as that was not an offence in Kentucky. If the Governor did refuse he did wrong.

Mr. Douglas said that he had traced some of these cases and found them common to all the States. The first one was in 1791, when the Governor of Virginia refused to deliver up a fugitive to Pennsylvania. The Governor of Pennsylvania sent the parties to Gen. Washington, who was then President, and he sent them to the Senate. Since then, there had been various cases. He did not think this could form a subject of complaint now.

Mr. Mason said the case in Virginia occurred before there was any law respecting the delivery of fugitives by Congress. But if the Senators think that the contumely, and injury, and insult heaped on the Slaveholding States for the last twenty years is to be appeased by claiming to go back to the first wrong, let them have the benefit of the argument. I will not present a bill of indictment. The history of the country shows the wrongs the Slaveholding States have received, and they will determine for themselves whether their interest and safety will permit them to remain in the Union.

Mr. Douglas said he simply wished to show, owing to the construction of the law referred to, there was not a clear case of its violation by the Northern States.

Mr. Wade said that all the complaints against Ohio came back to one thing. They say all the attempts to save the Union must come from us. You who seek to overthrow the Constitution, and who say you are about to rebel and wage war, should give some specification wherein we have offended.

Mr. Mason explained that the case in Virginia occurred before any law of the United States on the subject, and the Attorney-General of Virginia based his decision on the fact that there was no law authorizing the arrest. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented resolutions from the State of Delaware urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, (Am.,) gave notice that he would move the resolutions of the Border State Committee as an amendment to the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Harris then presented memorials from seventeen thousand citizens of Maryland, representing every District and county in the State, in favor of the adoption of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, &c. Mr. Colfax said that he would not have introduced the bill if the Federal Courts had remained intact. But now persons may open the mails and rifle them, and there is no means by which they may be brought to justice. If the Postmaster refuses to pay the drafts given to the contractors, the latter can hold Congress responsible. Therefore, it became the imperative duty of the Government to discontinue the postal service where there is no means of protecting it.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) wished to offer a substitute covering more ground than was proposed by the bill before the House. The President has communicated to Congress, that owing to the existing condition of affairs the laws cannot be enforced in South Carolina. That message is now before the Select Committee.

Mr. Branch's substitute was then read, namely:

"To the end of removing all causes for using force and to prevent the breaking out of civil war, pending the deliberations of Congress in the existing crisis of public affairs, all laws of the United States be, and they are hereby, suspended until the 1st of January, 1862, in and over those States which have heretofore, or may previous to said time, adopt ordinances of secession."

Mr. Colfax could not accept the substitute.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., (Rep.,) inquired whether it was his (Colfax's) intention to move the passage of the bill under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Colfax replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Dawes thought that the bill was of too much importance to be thus forced through the House.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) raised the question, as to whether the laws could thus be constitutionally suspended. This was a grave inquiry. Was this, as Mr. Colfax stated, a measure of peace or the piece of a measure? [Laughter.]

Mr. Colfax repeated that in view of the existing revolution the Postal laws could not be executed. No coercion was proposed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) proposed a substitute

Authorizing and empowering the President, when he shall deem it necessary to suspend all laws and parts of laws establishing ports of entry and collection districts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, or any other State that has now or may hereafter secede, or be in rebellion against the United States, and continue such suspension until such States shall return to their loyalty to the United States. The President shall give notice of such suspension by proclamation, and such suspension shall commence ten days thereafter. During the suspension it shall not be lawful for any vessel except such as belong to the United States to enter or leave any such ports of the United States for foreign ports or coastwise. If any vessel shall be found violating the provisions of the act, such vessel or cargo shall be forfeited,—one-half to the captors, and the other half to the United States; and those on board such captured vessel shall be tried before any Admiralty Court having jurisdiction.

The President shall also have power to suspend all laws establishing Post-offices and post routes in any of the seceding States, and the mails shall be carried only to the lines of such States except where it is necessary to pass through them to reach a loyal State. The mails shall not be opened in a rebellious State. And it is further provided that the President have power to use the army and navy for the execution of the laws.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until Thursday week.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) would not withhold his support from any just legislation which looks to the supremacy of the laws, but it would be in vain to endeavor to save the Constitution by the sacrifice of the principles which underlie and constitute its vitality. He, with millions, stood by the Constitution as it is, with its blessed enjoyment of the present and the cherished hopes of the future. With uplifted hand he stood here to deny that any State can, by any appliance, rightfully separate one section of the country from the rest, or sever the various ties which bind together the Republic. We have one Constitution, and he denied that any State can strike down the unity of the Government, which constitutes us one people. He denied, in the name of the American people, that any State can let loose the demon of discord to breathe discord and death, and pollute our hearths and homes with fratricidal blood. In view of the seizures of the forts and arsenals, and other lawless measures, it is the duty of Congress to strengthen the Executive arm, to enable him to summon the people to the vindication of the outraged Constitution and laws. Mr. Bingham refuted the idea of the Constitutional right of secession or revolution, and scoffed at the assertion of disunion as a peaceful remedy, the exercise of which destroys the rights of thirty-one millions of people. It could not be peaceable when it blots a great nation from the mass of nations. They might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake which envelopes cities in a common ruin. They might as well talk of a peaceful storm which fills the heavens with darkness, desolation and death. He concluded by arguing that the States had no right to secede. They possess no inherent rights at all. The people have no cause of grievance which justifies revolution, and over throws the Constitution and supreme law of the land. Our duty is not to amend, but to maintain and uphold the Constitution, and on this basis he would stand. He opposed the measures recommended by a majority of the Committee. He would not vote for the admission into the Union of New Mexico, until she repeals the unjust slave code which would bring a blush to the cheek of Caligula. He would not aid in making this a Slave Government. He wished to punish treason and recapture the forts and other public property. He appealed to the people to uphold the Constitution.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, (Dem.,) next addressed the House. He thanked God that he was permitted, after a long sickness, to take his stand upon that floor in renovated health, at a time when his services might prove most valuable to his constituents. He would not now speak in passion. It would not befit the solemn and portentous issues of the hour. They were in the midst of great events. It might be that they were in the dying days of the Republic, and he would not therefore utter, even in a whisper, one word which might tend to bring down the impending avalanche upon the quiet homes of the people. He would at the same time speak as a Southern man, identified with all the interests of the South. He would speak as a Western Virginian, and as the custodian of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed, by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they went so ignominiously down. Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to enter into a detail of the arguments, or to express the indignant emotions, which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience he believed that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in a dismemberment of the Union. If not crucified, it would carry the death-rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with the same facility with which it has been plotted. There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might be for the time overwhelmed. Lazarus was not dead, but slept; and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, and they would witness all the glories of a resurrection. It would not be forgotten that among the clans of Scotland beacon fires used to be lit by concerted signals from crag to crag, in living volumes of flame, yet expiring even in its own fierceness, and sinking into ashes as the faggots which fed them were consumed. To such a picture as that might be likened a rebellion such as political leaders sometimes excite for a brief hour; but the fires of rebellion burnt out with the faggots, and all was cold and dark again. There was a striking contrast between such a movement, between such a rebellion as he alluded to, and the upraising of the masses of the people in vindication of violated rights. As great a difference as there was between Snug, the joiner, and Bottom, the weaver, who "could roar you as fierce as a lion, or coo you as gently as a sucking-dove." One was the stage-trick of a political harlequin, the other was a living reality—the one was a livid and fitful flame, the other was a prairie on fire, finding in every step of its progress food for its all-ravening maw. In the present emergency, before this political conspiracy, it might be that he would stand alone with his colleague (Mr. Wilson.) Let it be so. He sought no office. His political race was very nearly voluntarily run. History would record the proceeding of this turbulent period, and time—the gentle but infallible arbiter of all things earthly—would decide the truth. Upon that he would take his stand. They lived in an age of political paradoxes. Broad, expansive love of country, had become a diseased sentimentality. Patriotism had become a starveling birdling, clinging with unfledged wings around the nest of twigs where it was born. A statesman must now not only narrow his mind and give up to party what was meant for mankind, but he must recede as submissively as a blind horse in a bark mill to every perverted opinion which sits, whip in hand, on the revolving shaft, at the end of which he is harnessed. To be a diamond of the first water he must stand in the Senate House of his country, and in the face of a forbearing people, glory in being a traitor and a rebel. He must solemnly proclaim the death of the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and with the grave stolidity of an undertaker, invite its citizens to their own funeral. He must dwarf and provincialize his patriotism to the State on whose local passions he thrives, to the country where he practices court, or to the city where he flaunts in all the meretricious dignity of a Doge of Venice. He can take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but he can enter with honor into a conspiracy to overthrow it. He can, under the sanctity of the same oath, advise the seizure of forts and arsenals, dockyards and ships, and money belonging to the Union, whose officer he is, and find a most loyal and convenient retreat in State authority and State allegiance. He was ready to laugh in their faces if they only told him that before the time when he was "muling and puking in his nurse's arms" there lived a very obscure person named George Washington, who, before he died, become eminent by perpetrating the immortal joke of advising the people of the United States that it was of infinite moment that they should properly estimate the immense value of their national Union—that they should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it—that they should watch its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenance whatever might suggest a suspicion that it could in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown down the first dawning attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which linked together its various parts. Washington saw into the future, and discovered that disastrous period in our history against which he warned his countrymen when he told them to "beware of geographical parties." These extreme parties North and South had at last met. Their differences had been created and carried on by systematic perversions of each others aims and objects. In the North it had been represented that the South desired and intended to monopolise with slave territory all the public lands, and to drive therefrom free labor, to convert every free State into common ground for the recapture of colored persons as slaves who were free, and to put the Federal Government in all its departments under the control of a Slave oligarchy. These and all other stratagems that could be resorted to aroused antagonistic feelings, which were welded with turbulent passions. As they planted so they reaped. Now that victory had been won by the Republican Party, and the Government must be administered upon national policy; the fissures in the ground occupied by them became apparent, and hence there would necessarily be a large defection in its ranks among the more ultra of its adherents, who were, as a general thing, ideal, speculative and not practical men. Out of actual power a party was apt to be radical. Vest it with power, and it became conservative. This was the ordeal through which the Republican, like all other parties, was now passing, and he hoped for the peace of the country, and the triumph of practical, rather than ideal policy and measures. Herein consisted the almost insuperable difficulty of coming to any feasible adjustment upon the existing discontents. The bulk of politicians, North and South, were bound by a past record and past professions. They were, in fact, thinking all the while "what Mrs. Grundy would say." The people themselves understood the cause of the difficulty, and if they but once interfered, the country would be saved. What was the difficulty now? He appealed whether it was not that in the hands of ultras, North and South, the slaveholder had been used as a shuttledore, who, for purposes utterly dissimilar, had been banded from South Carolina to Massachusetts, and from Massachusetts back again to South Carolina, until now the last point of endurance had been reached. Every violent word uttered North had been sent South, and the South had responded in the spirit. The Abolitionist himself had been granted an audience in every Southern city, at every Southern political meeting, and the most violent, insulting, agrarian speeches, repeated even in the hearing of the slaves themselves. Was it not humiliating to confess that the very people who would burn in effigy, if not at the stake, a Postmaster who would dare to distribute a copy of abolition speeches, honor as among their chief defenders the candidates who could quote the most obnoxious passages from all who had made Southern politics a vast hot-bed for the propagation of abolition sentiments. The two great sections of the nation stood at that moment towards each other like two encamped armies, waiting the orders to engage. The patriot planned, deplored, and appealed, but found little succor in the only quarter whence succor could come. The Abolitionist reveled in the madness of the hour. He saw the cracks in the iceberg at last. To him the desert and the battle field were alike welcome. He had knelt down in the desert with the camels, for a speck in the far distance showed that the simoon was coming. He looked into the future as into a dark cloud in the morning, when nothing but the early lark was on the wing. But soon history, like the light of the Eastern horizon, would curtain back that cloud, and paint in blood's ruddiest tints field and forest, hamlet and city, the very mountains to their pine-crowned tops, and the great ocean itself, as an ensanguined flood, where brother contending with brother should find a nameless sepulchre. No anaconda, with his filthy folds around the banyan tree, threw out the venomous tongue and yearned with fiercer passion for the crushed bone and the pulpy flesh than he, the Abolitionist, now expectant of his prey, yearned for this long proposed repast. Well might he cry that the day of jubilee had come. Well might he marshal his hosts to the last great war of sections and of races. Defeated, stigmatized, insulted, scoffed at, ostracised and gibbeted by his countrymen, he now gloated over the most fearful of all retributions. His deadliest foes in the South had now struck hands in a solemn league of kindred designs, and with exultant tramp, stolidly marched, adorned, like a Roman ox, with the garlands of sacrifice, to their eternal doom. At this moment, when a sudden frenzy had struck blind the Southern people, this picture could not even be realized in all its horrors. When he looked at his country, and its present distracted and desolate condition, and its possible fate, he felt almost ready to close the quick accents of speech, and allow the heart to sink down voiceless in its despair. He would refer them to the words of Lloyd Garrison, and demand what answer would be given to them. Mr. Clemens then referred to an article in the *Liberator*, which appeared a few days after the secession of South Carolina, in which Garrison said that "the last covenant with death was annulled, and the agreement with hell broken, by the action of South Carolina herself;" closing with an appeal to Massachusetts, ending with the words: "How stands Massachusetts at this hour in reference to the Union—in an attitude of hostility." Mr. Clemens then quoted from a speech of Wendell Phillips, delivered in the Music Hall, at Boston, a few days ago, in which Phillips declared, "We are Disunionists, not for any love of separate confederacies," &c., ending with a reference to South Carolina, "and Egypt will rejoice that she has departed." The people had, therefore, arrayed against them these knights of a new crusade. The Constitution of the United States was the sanctified Jerusalem against which their deluded cohorts battled. They contended that the only mode to overthrow Slavery was to overthrow the Constitution. These men claimed that their allegiance was only due to the States wherein they lived. They claimed to be States rights men of the strictest sect, and they would wield the legislative power of the State for the extinction of Slavery, as South Carolina professed to wield it for the perpetuation of Slavery. In this crisis it was meet that Massachusetts, so largely partaking of the common glory in the past—Massachusetts, where the first blood for American liberty had been shed—should rise superior to the convulsions of the hour, and give an earnest at least that the spirit of conciliation, of inter-state comity, of fraternal affection, was not yet wholly lost. As the worn traveller in the midst of the snows of the Alps lingered with delighted gaze upon the friendly light which peered from the windows of the convent where from the desolation of the storm around him he might at last find repose, so did he hail the little gleam of hope in the future. Mr. Clemens gave statistics of population and Slavery in the Border States and in the Gulf States for the purpose of showing, as he said, that there was an irreversible law of population governing the question, and that the South wanted population and capital rather than territory. If secession were allowed to be carried out he would show them a Southern Confederacy from which every man would turn back affrighted and pale, because it would be on the bloody hand that his rights of property would have to depend. Slavery cannot expand rapidly, either within the Union or without the Union, so long as slaves remained at their present high prices. The only mode by which slavery could ever expand was to reduce the price, and have a new source of supply. That was, in fact, the real design of the coast States. Mr. Clemens, in proof of this, referred to all the Southern Conventions of late years, and cited the admissions of Messrs. Miles, Bonham, McRae, and Crawford, in the House, to show that the object was the reopening of the Slave-trade Suppose, said he, that they do not get, out of the Union, this equality which they now claim? That is a little problem in the Rule of Three which will be ciphered out if these events are much longer pending. The Border Slave States might as well be prepared first as last for the realization of the truth. But where was Slavery to expand? If the South left the Union she would never get as much of the present territory as he could grasp in his hand. A war of thirty years would never get it back, nor could there ever be extorted from the North a treaty giving the same guarantees to Slavery that it now had. Where was Slavery to expand? Not to Central America, for England exercised sovereignty over one-half her domain. Not to Mexico, for England had caused the abolition of Slavery there also. Their retiring confederates ought not to forget the events of 1834, when George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was sent to enlighten the dead conscience of the American people. In this connection he cited a letter from Thompson to Murrell, of Tennessee, in which was this sentence: "The dissolution of the Union is the object to be kept steadily in view." In the event of a Southern Confederacy there will be, besides the African Slave-trade, other elements of discord and agitation. Slavery was the great ruling interest of the extreme States, while the other States had other great interests which could not be lightly abandoned. It would be for the interest of the coast States to have free trade in manufactured goods; but how would that operate on the mechanical and manufacturing industry of Missouri, Kentucy. Virginia, Maryland and Delaware? There would be, therefore, in the proposed Union, an antagonism quite as great as there ever has been in this. But if manufactories were to be protected and encouraged in the Border Slave States, their white population would increase so fast that they would be but nominally Slave States, and would finally become Free States. He appealed to the North to guarantee by constitutional enactments the principle secured by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Let us feel, he said, that we have a country to save instead of a geographical section to represent. Let us act as men, and not as partisans, and the old Constitution, now in the trough of the sea, with battered masts and sails, will weather the storm.

Mr. Logan, (Dem.,) of Illinois, made some retort to this, and there were appearances of some angry feeling, which, however, did not eventuate in anything serious

Several gentlemen moved that Mr. Clemens have leave to continue his remarks beyond the one hour allowed for debate.

Mr. Martin, (Dem.,) of Virginia, excitedly expressed the hope that the member would not be allowed to continue his traitorous remarks.

Calls for order were loudly made, and there was much confusion, but it soon subsided.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) of the minority of the Committee of Thirty three, advocated the report made by himself, that the Constitution is ample for the preservation of the Union, and the preservation of all the material interests of the country; and that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended. He gave the reasons why. He opposed the recommendations of the majority, not being disposed to subject the people of the North to further contempt. He said the plain question was, and it would have to be met, whether they shall give Slavery guarantee in the Constitution. He was opposed to the admission of New-Mexico. He would not consent to bring two more Slave-State Senators into Congress. He would not vote for the admission of a Slave State. If New-Mexico even were to present herself with a Free-State Constitution, still he would be against it. She has not the necessary population, and not the ability to sustain a Government. In conclusion, he said, whatever may come of present events, he had an abiding faith that Providence would overrule it for the good and welfare of ourselves and mankind everywhere.

But one thing he desired to impress on the minds of all, and that was if the Union was once dissolved they might look in vain for its reconstruction on any such basis as it now stands upon. If reconstructed, the North will fix the terms of the reconstruction, and will insist that those who now secede shall come into a new Union, if they come at all, on terms of equality with us But, said he, if disunion comes, whether it comes by peaceable secession or through fire and blood, and civil war, we shall have this consolation, that when the conflict is over those who survive it will be what they never have been—namely, inhabitants of a free country.

Adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR ON THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—THE HARLEM BRIDGE CASE—A NICE BILL AND ANOTHER NUT FOR LAWYERS TO CRACK.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, after the reception of petitions, bills and resolutions which were appropriately referred, the following veto from the Mayor was received and ordered printed in the regular papers:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen—I return herewith to your honorable body, without my approval, a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant on Nathan C. Platt for the total amount of money in his hands belonging to the County, to collect and receive the same, and when collected to deposit the amount to the credit of the County.

In the resolution in question the words "to the credit of the County" are interlined in pencil, in place of "according to law, with Daniel Devlin, the County Treasurer of the County of New York"—which are stricken out by a pencil line. I assume that although the indorsement does not disclose that any amendment was made, that the resolution was changed after being engrossed in ink. To that original form I would have less objection that to the present. The money is now deposited to the credit of the County—but the resolution in its present form would leave it uncertain whether the deposit should be made with either of the claimants to the office of County Treasurer, or be subject in this respect to the discretion of the Corporation.

The law relating to the financial affairs both of the City and County, while giving the amplest powers of supervision to the Comptroller, jealously exclude that officer from the actual custody of the public moneys. The Chamberlain, who is *ex officio* County Treasurer, is the sole custodian and recipient of this money, and in his hands alone it must be lodged

I am convinced that your honorable body will, on a review, concur with me and so modify the resolution that it may not create a precedent which might under other circumstances, endanger the safety of the County money.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Committee, to whom was referred the bill of E. Jones, for printing and stationery done and furnished to the Court of Common Pleas for the year 1859, amounting to nearly $5,000, reported adverse to paying the bill as it was, no county charge having been contracted without due authority, and the evidence before the Committee disclosed the fact that no such indebtedness could have been properly incurred. [This bill was one of the collaterals transferred by the Artisans' Bank to the Park Bank, on the strength of which that institution advanced to the Artisans' Bank the funds to make good the City and county deposits.] The Committee directed the return of the bill to the Park Bank, but an examination of the report discloses some facts which would seem to demand a fuller investigation.

Mr. Jarvis, Clerk of the Court, whose signature is appended to the bill certifying its correctness, states that it was not his signature at all, but that the certificate was signed in blank by R J Clark, a deputy in his office, the amounts and figures being filled in afterwards; and that no such amount of articles was ever furnished. The Judges of the Court also assert that no such amount of articles could have been furnished or used by the Court; that they did not require them—had no place to stow them—never authorized their purchase, and had no knowledge of them whatever; and further the Committee assert that the bill for this Court alone amounted to half the sum appropriated to all the courts in the City for that year.

The report and all action was postponed until the next meeting, on motion of Mr. Tweed, and the probability is that a law suit between the Artisans' and Park Banks may grow out of the transaction, the former institution having made advances on the bill, and having afterwards transferred it to the Park Bank as collateral.

The report on the Harlem Bridge case was presented, but as the evidence has already been fully published as given before the Committee, a recapitulation is unnecessary, but the Committee reach the conclusion that it would be the safest mode of procedure to refer the report, together with the evidence taken, to the legal adviser of the Board for his opinion, as to whether any contract entered into by the Commissioners was legal and binding upon the county, provided the cost exceeded the amount appropriated, viz.: $25,000. The report was advocated by various members of the Board who were severe upon the action of the commission in entering into such a contract without authority of law, and condemned in unmeasured terms the extravagant expenditure which their action would entail upon the City of New-York, while Westchester County was comparatively exempt. The resolution to refer to the Counsel of the Board was finally adopted, and after ordering the payment of some unimportant bills long delayed, the Board adjourned.

The following Standing Committees were announced by the Chair:

Annual Taxes.—Messrs. Dutcher, Purdy, Davis, Roach.

Civil Courts—Messrs. Conner, Dutcher, Ely, Blunt.

Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Weismann.

County Offices.—Messrs. Tweed, Little, Briggs, Weismann.

Criminal Courts, &c.—Messrs. Little, Ely, Davis, Roach.

Public Charities.—Messrs. Davis, Conner, Little, Tweed.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ESTIMATES FOR 1861.

The annual report of the Comptroller, heretofore presented officially, and ordered printed with the budget for 1861, conveys the intelligence that during the year 1861 there will be required the sum of *eleven million and fifty-two thousand dollars* over and above the income from all sources. This is nearly *two millions* of dollars larger than the amount raised for 1860, which was nine millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The recapitulation of items exhibits the following totals for each Department:

The Legislative Department		$293,550 00
The Mayoralty		48,000 00
The Executive Departments, viz.:		
The Department of Finance	$602,248	
The Street Department	1,380,787	
The Croton Aqueduct Departm't	702,260	
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	669,375	
The Law Department	48,000	
The City Inspector's Department	449,863	
The Board of Metropolitan Police	10,500	
The Board of Education	1,300,000	
The Board of Health	37,000	
The Commissioners of Health	4,250	
The Fire Department	37,000	
The officers created by the act in relation to unsafe buildings	13,400	
The Board of Assessors	7,000	
The Board of Commissioners of Central Park	114,000	
The Board of Commissioners for Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	20,000	—5,395,683 00
The City Courts		113,334 00
Interest on City debt		$897,180 00
Redemption of City debt		71,657 36

Making a total for the support of the City government, $6,819,404 36. There is to be added to this the sum of $2,108,635 32 for State taxes, and $2,268,787 for the support of the County government, including the Police, and the grand total of $11,196,826 68 is presented as the amount required to be raised by taxation for the support of the City and County for the year 1861. From this, however, is to be deducted the sum of $403,100 estimated receipts, and the balance is $10,730,726 68; but to this the Comptroller wisely suggests the addition of three per cent. to provide for deficiencies, and the grand total to be raised is $11,052,648 48. The valuation of the real and personal property liable to taxation has not yet been completed, and will not be until July, when the rate will be fixed.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Matters remain in *statu quo* so far as the City and County funds are concerned. The Park Bank recognizes Mr. Devlin as City Chamberlain, so far as the books and papers and vouchers are concerned, and pays promptly all warrants drawn upon the Chamberlain for ordinary disbursements, and the balance in the custody of the Bank is being rapidly diminished. The warrant "properly" drawn for the transfer of the general balance, has not yet been presented.

THE CITY PARKS—PREPARING FOR SPRING.

In anticipation of the speedy advent of Spring, Mr. Byrnes, Superintendent of Lands and Places, with the aid of his Assistant, Joseph Murphy, is putting the City parks in condition to greet its advent properly. In every park workmen are engaged daily trimming the trees and shrubbery, and arranging the grounds, so far as the weather will permit.

Rev. Peter Cartwright's Lecture.

Drawn out by the announcement that this most original and eccentric of all Evangelists would relate a portion of his life experiences at Clinton Hall on Monday evening, a multitude went thither. They saw much the manner of man that one skilled in drawing mental portraitures would have limned from Dr. Cartwright's reputation,—a sturdy, square-built, square-shouldered man, looking as though he had both the mind and the muscle, when occasion required the exertion, to hold a sinner down, and force him to hear the Gospel whether or no. His face is rugged and bronzed by exposure to seventy-five winters, the features strongly marked with the square chin and firmly arched mouth that always go to indicate determination. A humorous twinkle about the deep-set eyes, a bushy head of hair, arranged apparently more with a view to celerity than to elegance, and you have an idea of the famous Peter Cartwright. He looks very much like an honest, straightforward going old farmer; an old farmer to whom you'd give half the road, if you met him going to mill, without a moment's hesitation, and yield the whole if he insisted very strenuously upon having it; a farmer, withal with whom you'd never think of getting the upper hand in making a bargain.

The lecture was amusing in the extreme, and rich in anecdotal reminiscence. Seventy years of Dr. Cartwright's life have been spent in the far West, and eight years were passed in the then wilderness before he heard a sermon. His education commenced from a Southern gentleman, who made his appearance in the settlement with a race-horse, a fiddle and a "deck of cards." The Southerner gave him lessons in music and gambling, and the apt pupil soon won the fiddle and cards from his master, and subsequently beat him out of $200 on a horse-race. Soon after this the young Cartwright heard a sermon, which, as he naively expresses it, "sunk in his heart so that he never got shut of it." Being vastly exercised in mind and troubled in body, an infidel Scotch doctor was called in, who felt his pulse, looked at his tongue, and pronounced the ailment "termination of blood to the brain," advising his father to shave his head and apply blisters. Without undergoing this treatment, however, the young man recovered and took to preaching. Under his first ministrations a young lady was taken down by the power of the Spirit; the same Scotch doctor was present, felt of her pulse, looked at her tongue, pronounced it a fit, and thrust a bottle of hartshorn up her nose. It is impossible in these limits to give even an outline of the quaint anecdotes which kept the audience in one continued roar. In conclusion, in speaking of Gen. Jackson, the lecturer avowed himself not much of a politician, but expressed an emphatic wish that we had such a man as Jackson now at the helm. If any thought it strange that so old a man as he should care so much for the salvation of his country, he would reply that he had 12 children, 44 grandchildren, 9 great-grandchildren and plenty more on the route, and to them he wished to leave his country. Let the Heavens fall, but preserve the Union! Old as he is he would shoulder his rifle and march forth to guard it. Preserve it by peaceful measures if possible, *but Union we must have.* The lecture was applauded throughout, but the strong Union sentiments uttered by the old man at its close, brought forth triple boomajors of applause from all parts of the house.

Dr. Cartwright delivers the second lecture of his series this evening, at Hope Chapel.

Brutal Murder on Shipboard.

The ship *Pampero* arrived at this port on Monday from San Francisco, whence she sailed in September last, and, soon after her arrival, John Simpson and Wm. Butler, two of her crew, gave information at the Harbor Police office of a murder alleged to have been committed on board by Frederick Henderson, the third mate. The name of the victim was Francis Goldsmith, and the sailors stated that, as the vessel was passing out of the harbor of San Francisco, an attack was made upon him by Henderson, who was offended at something which he had done. After knocking him down from the topgallant-forecastle to the deck, he stamped upon him until life was almost extinct. Before the pilot left the ship the man died, and his body was wrapped in a blanket and sent ashore in the pilot-boat—a certificate from the captain accompanying it, to the effect that deceased had come to his death by a fall from aloft. As soon as the vessel arrived here, Henderson came ashore in a steamboat and made his escape. The police are searching for him, but the probabilities are that he has left the City.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. L. B. Marsh, of Boston, S. C. Ives, of Hartford, and J W. Edwards, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel,

Col. Samuel Colt and family, of Hartford. D. W. Bigelow and lady, and Mr. C. Tillotson, of Dutchess County, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. C. T. Collins, of Havana, Cuba. J. A. Ordway and lady, of Boston, Dr. J C. Ayer, of Lowell, and L. Giddings, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. A. Tracy, of the U. S. A., Lieut. W. B. Hall, of the Navy, C. Ames, of Ct, and L. L. Parsons, and C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, are at the Astor House.

W. L. O'Brien, of Baltimore, Samuel Cook, of Galena, Ill., and P. L. Van Rensellaer, of N. J., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Burke and lady, of Dublin, Ireland, and N. Sanchez, and H. R. Perrices, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Express Robbery Trial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Bridgeport, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

On Monday, a motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Andrew Roberts, Porter Kellogg and Lewis Stebbins, recently convicted for robbing the Adams Express Company, was argued before Judge McCurdy of the Superior Court. The counsel for the prisoners, Ex-Recorder Smith, made the motion, on the ground that some of the jurors had been conversed with during the trial, concerning the same, and had been under improper influence This morning the Judge denied the motion. This afternoon the prisoners were brought into Court and were sentenced for five years each to the Connecticut State Prison,—that being the full extent of the law.

Since the rendition of the verdict the prisoners have been in close confinement. F. T.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Movements of Mrs. Lincoln.—On Saturday last Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President elect, visited the Navy-Yard, accompanied by Com. Stringham and a small party of friends. The *North Carolina* and the chief points of interest about the yard were visited. Mrs. Lincoln was received everywhere with the greatest courtesy. Last evening Mrs. Lincoln occupied a private box at the Academy of Music. It was soon known throughout the house, and she was the observed of all observers. A large number of ladies and gentlemen entered the box and were presented to Mrs. Lincoln by Hon. Edwards Fisk.

The Courts.—The Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 62, 64, 68, 72, 20, 23, 24, 6, 74, 75, 42, 78, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 91, 93. City Court, Nos. 3, (preferred,) 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 10, 47, 66, 11, 28, 29, 39.

The Ship Globus.—Messrs. Henschen & Unkart, agents of the Bremen ship *Globus*, have dispatched an agent to Norfolk, to forward the passengers of that wrecked vessel. Those bound West will be forwarded direct, and those for New-York will take passage in the steamship *Roanoke*, due in this City Thursday, P. M.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	6 327,500
Specie	4,425,000
Due from other Banks	7,094,500
Due to other Banks	8,346,000
Deposits	18,366,500
Circulation	6,706,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Flour steady; Howard street and Ohio, $5 50 @$5 62½. Wheat dull; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 45@$1 60. Corn firm; Yellow. 62c @65c.; White, 68c. @70c.; Old White, 72c. @74c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $18. Lard, 10½c. Coffee steady, at 12c. @13c.; stock in port, 25,000 bags; market firm. Whisky dull, at 18½c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Flour dull at $5 62½. Wheat steady; white, $1 40@$1 50; red, $1 30@$1 32. Corn active; yellow, new, 64c.@65c.; old, 71c @72c. Mess Pork. $18@$17 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 11½c. Whisky steady at 18½c.@19c.

Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; sales 54,000 bushels at 80½c. for No. 1; 76c @76½c. for No. 2, in store. Corn dull. Oats steady. *Receipts*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bush. Wheat, 7,000 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 5 ℔ cent prem.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.—D. P. Barcallow, N. Smith. Mrs. R. Lyons, G. Wright, Rev. James H. Ballagh. W. Egbert, A. G. Conklin, Capt. Wilkinson, Capt. Bellows, Mrs. J. F. Pierce, W. J. Colvin, D. P. Bowers, and 3 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana.—A. A. Stevens P. Divine, F. F. Story, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. G. S. Keller and child, Mrs. Wood child and servant, Miss Monit, Chas. Morebach, John Hay, Mr Eller and son, J. G. Shaw and 2 servants, Mr. Stockberg, Mrs. Rossman. Mr. Keller, Mr. Herl, J Fitch, Frank H. Stott, F. P. Sala, L. Villegas, J. E. Crane, C. B. Cabinol, M. E. Turk, J. F. Betz, J E. Lumber, N. S. Hecheverria, Mr. Godler, A Herschal, Gerard Pancho, F. Gabery, J. J. Halley, P. Claasen and servant, Miss Lanzt, Miss N. C. Strong, E. F. Cabala. Mrs. Mary Heyder, H R. Torices, Mr. Lasser, Mr Humphreys, James Remond, Manuel Garcia, Mr. Falls. Dr. C. F. Collins, Edward Price. James Heenan, C. Darling, Avery Smith, Miss Cordelia Burns.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—H. Nott and wife, Mrs. Nott, Miss Maitland, Mrs S. C. King, Mrs. M. Sullivan, G. P. Stillman and wife, W. A. Herndon, A. C Dean, S H. Holbrook, E. Snow, R. Crocker, Josiah Pease, Mr. Nichol, Mr Bailey, Chas Brown, S. Saulsberger, Mr. Hall. D M. Lovett, C. J. Hines, J. Solomon, C. H. Moss, and 17 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 5 06 | Moon sets..... 4 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 38 | Gov. Island. 5 27 | Hell Gate..... 6 49.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Monticello, Gager, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston. Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Eclipse, (Br.,) Hughes Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; C. R. Brandt, Nebrdahl, London, A. Wendt & Co.; E. P. Stringer, Wood Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co; Empire, Coombs, Liverpool Zerega & Co; Charles, (Brem.,) Deike, Bremen, Chas. Luling; Molucca, Norton, Liverpool Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Transit. Minott, Liverpool, J W. Ellwell & Co.; Cornelia, Barton, Havana. Moses Taylor & Co.; William, (Prus.,) Delsbaw, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Lucy Johnson, Johnson, West Coast of Africa, Moody & Teltair; Venus, Atkinson, Curaçoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Xanthe. Chapman, Aspinwall Panama Railroad Company; Crimea, (Br.,) Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs Regulus Halenbeck Bremen Ruger Bros.; G'ance, Bryant, St Johns, Green & Currie; Amazon, Bookman, Liverpool, A. Leary; Anna. (Br.,) Gray. Queenstown, ——; Samson. Leenhoff. St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; R. N. Fisher Ketchum, Manzanilla J. & F. A. R. Webster; Starlight. (Br.) Lookhart, Newport, Wales, A. Smithers & Co.; Gulnare, Steed, Bermuda, Tyne & Smith.

Schooners A. Hugel, Mason, Philadelphia, J. Hand; M. Greenish, Greenish. Jacmel, R. Thackeray; Herndon, Haskell, Washington, ——; J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, J. C. Dayton; S. Bruen. Douglas, Georgetown, Doliner, Potter & Co.; S. Mooore, Strout, Jacksonville, Post & Small; G. L., Lovell, Boston J. W. McKee; Arthur, Green, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. A. Delbart, Low, Gonaives, Delafield & Wilson; Weconah, Larry, Sabine Pass, Baker & Dayton; Wide World, Safford, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) McArthur, Liverpool Jan. 8, with mdse. to E Cunard. Jan. 20, lat. 40 41, lon. 68 11. passed steamships Glasgow, hence for Liverpool, and Bremen, hence for Bremen. The steamship Kedar, hence, arr at Liverpool 6th.

Steamship Bienville, Bulloch, New-Orleans 15th, and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer New-London, Smith. New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hutton, New-Orleans 14 ds, with cotton, &c, to J. & N. Smith. 18th inst, off Hatteras, passed bark "Helsinger," bound N.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Martin, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to C. B Dibble & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, City Point 4 ds., with cotton, &c, to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave Warner. Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. Pokomoke, Harris, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Senator, Patten, Norfolk 2 ds., with cotton, &c., to Hicks & Claremont.

Schr. Matanzas, Abbott, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. J. G. Whipple, Lawson, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Monticello, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Wm. Chamberlain, for Liverpool; Wellington, for New-Orleans. Barks Tangier, for Callao; Cornelia, for Havana Carolina, for Matanzas; Bergmann, (Br.,) for New-Ross. Brigs I. M. Denson, for Para; Ocean Spray, for Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

The packet ship Southampton hence for London, while sailing down the Lower Bay on Monday afternoon, stopped on the West Bank She was towed off this morning at 4 o'clock, by steamtugs Underwriter and Jacob Bell Having received no damage, she has proceeded to sea.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—TO-DAY, Jan. 23 at 10 A. M and 3 P. M. at the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, and at 7½ in the EVENING, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church 23d st. Speakers—Rev. Messrs. H. T. Cheever, Nathan Brown, C. H A Bulkley, H. Mattison, J. R. W. Sloane and others.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York City S. S. Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the 13th-st Church THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. G. McKown and Rev. J. S. Inskip. After which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Open day and evening for class or private instruction. Call or send for circulars.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT WILL GIVE His Second Lecture on his *Life Experiences in the West*, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, below 8th-st. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 23. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.